OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

HAVING been REPLENISHED with a large assortment of the latest EUROPEAN and AMERICAN NOVELTIES, we are prepared to execute orders for FANCY WORK with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

The China Mail.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS 1878:1889

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.

Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

The only Award, Chicago, 1893.

NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262.

Slip Pens, 382, 303, 287, 166, 404, 7,000.

In Fine, Medium, and Broad Points.

The New Turned-up Point, 1032.

Established February, 1845.

No. 10,354 | 號九廿月四年六十九百八千一英 | HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896. | 日七十月三年申丙 | PRICE, $2.50 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*. W. M. WILLS, 151, *Cannon Street*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, *Fleet Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYENCE, FAVRE & Co., 18, *Rue de la Grange Batelière*.

NEW YORK:—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, *West 22d Street*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, A. A. DA CRUZ. *Amoy*, N. MOALLE & Co., LIMITED. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £325,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 %
" " " 6 " 3½ %
" " " 3 " 2½ %

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 846

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....$ 5,750,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.

SR. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. | J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1896. 368

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 1515

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,.....£1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....£ 500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq. | H. STOLTERFOHT, Esq.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. | CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI-CHUEN, Esq.
Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,.....£1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED,.....£1,125,000.
PAID-UP,.....£ 562,500.

Bankers.
LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, L'TD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 % per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months,.....4 %
For 6 Months,.....3½ %
For 3 Months,.....2½ %
DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 13, 1895. 228

SIEN TING,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 8, 1896. 823

Business Notices.

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

CHALLEN'S "SPECIAL MODEL."

L. C. & Co. desire to draw attention to their "*Special Model*" *Challen Pianos*, which, for *Solidity* of construction and *Excellent quality of Workmanship*, combined with *Moderate Prices*, are unequalled in the world.

These models have done excellent service as Deck instruments on board the Canadian Pacific Co.'s Steamers and in the Saloons of many other Passenger Steamers.

They are also in use at the Peak, and, without exception, have given complete satisfaction.

The price catalogued in England is 47 Guineas, and we are offering them

AS A SPECIALITY

at the following prices:—

7 OCTAVES, COMPLETE IRON FRAME, SOLID CASES, $425.
7 Do. Do. SMALLER MODEL, $375.
5 Do. Do. SNUGGERY MODEL, $200.

All Subject to a Discount of 5 % for Cash.

A 2-years' guarantee given with each.

We also wish to draw attention to our 'HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.' PIANOS can be had at $15 per month, including Tuning.

777 Lane, Crawford & Co.

THRIFTS ENAMEL COMPOSITION,

FOR IRON-WORK, SHIP'S HOLDS, BEAMS, BUNKERS, &c.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:—

HAS good covering powers.
One coat is sufficient.
Applied as ordinary paint and dries in a few minutes.
Preserves steel or iron from corrosion and withstands gaseous and atmospheric influences.
Invaluable for lower holds and bunkers.
Presents a highly polished surface of a bright red colour.

Sole Agents for China and Japan,
WATTS & Co.

1767

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd.

FIRE-CLAY WORKS, DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.
CEMENT FACTORY, GREEN ISLAND, MACAO.

PORTLAND CEMENT,

GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS. GLAZED PAVING BRICKS AND TILES, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, &c., &c.

For Prices and further particulars, apply to

Feb. 1, 1896. SHEWAN & Co., *General Managers.*

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS IN CHEAP EDITIONS.

THINGS THAT MATTER ... ... GRIBBLE.
MR. WITT'S WIDOW ... ... HOPE.
TWO OFFENDERS. ... ... OUIDA.
CROOKED STICK ... ... BOLDEREWOOD.
HIS CUBAN SWEETHEART ... ... SAVAGE.
MINER'S CUP ... ... GOULD.

ALL MARIE CORELLI'S WORKS @ 70 Cents each.
" CONAN DOYLE'S " @ 70 "
" CLARKE RUSSELL'S " @ 70 "

868 WALTER W. BREWER.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH LAWNS, CAMBRICS, ZEPHYRS, Etc.
PRETTY BLOUSE MATERIALS.

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

HONGKONG TRADING Co.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong, April 21, 1896. 843

AN IDEAL SUMMER DRINK.

HIRANO WATER
AND
AMERICAN CLARET.

TRADE MARK.

行洋和源 *Hong Name* YUEN WO.

REFRESHING, EXHILARATING.

GANDE, PRICE & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

TELEPHONE No. 135. 841

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES named:—

FOR.	STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	DATE.
LONDON *viâ* MARSEILLES...	*Canton*	A. G. CURRIE, R.N.R.	About 2nd May.
SHANGHAI.....	*Mirzapore*.....	J. R. LENDON, R.N.R.	About 2nd May.
S'HAI, N'SAKI, KOBE & Y'AMA.	*Manila*.....	H. L. HODDOCK, R.N.R.	About 3rd May.
LONDON, &c.....	*Pekin**.....	J. F. JEPHSON	Noon, 7th May.
JAPAN.....	*Ancona*.....	W. D. MUDIE	Noon, 8th May.
LONDON.....	*Java*	P. W. CASE.....	About 14th May.

* See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, and further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, H. A. RITCHIE. *Superintendent.*
Hongkong, April 28, 1896. 889

"Johannis"

The King of Natural Table Waters.

SUPPLIED BY ROYAL WARRANT. To HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS and the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN BOTTLES AND HALF-BOTTLES.

MIXES equally well with Wines, Spirits, Milk, Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.

SOLE AGENTS for South China and Philippines,
WATTS & Co.,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

Solo Eastern Agents for:

Snowdon, Sons & Co. 'Snowdrift' Manufactures.
Splinctor Grip Armoured Hose.
The New Wire-Wove Roofing Co.
The Aluminium & General Foundry Co.
Gapele's Patt. Improved Steam Traps.
Tinton Bros. & Mathews, Steel File & Spring Manufacturers.

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION is unequalled in the East for efficiency as a self-adhesive and non-conducting medium.

TRADE MARK. BELL'S ASBESTOS.

PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS of every description kept in Stock.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.

ESTIMATES given for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM-PIPES.

740 W. JACKSON, *Manager.*

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,

Nos. 11, 13 and 15, Central Market.

TRY OUR
VEAL SAUSAGES, 25 Cents per lb.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, 50 Cents per lb.

SHIPPING AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. TATAM.

Hongkong February 11, 1896. 339

GINS.

TRADE MARK. ESTD. 1864. *Telephone 75.*

	Per doz.
BOOTH'S No. 1 OLD TOM...	$8.50
BOOTH'S OLD TOM...	6.50
PLYMOUTH GIN (COATES & Co.)...	9.00
* JAS COUTTS & Co.'s Superior London OLD TOM... ...	6.00
* J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.'s (FINEST UNSWEETENED)	7.00

* *C. M. & Co. are Sole Agents for these Brands.*

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD. 851

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP *CEYLON.*

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW TRIMMED MILLINERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS,
FLOWERS, OSPREYS, FEATHER MOUNTS,
HAT ORNAMENTS, VEILINGS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1896. 850

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

"VINOLIA" IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other Soap has received such high awards as "VINOLIA" SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

VINOLIA SOAPS—All Prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS and CAKES.
VINOLIA CREAM (For Itching, Face Spots, &c.), and VINOLIA POWDER (For the Complexion).

For Comfort For Convenience

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL

Is unsurpassed in the

FAR EAST.

392

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"The results of the recent investigations in Paris and the report of the Académie de Médecine of France have placed Apollinaris Water at the *head* of *all* the waters examined for *purity* and *freedom* from Disease Germs."

SOLE AGENTS:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON, TIENTSIN, AND HANKOW.

Business Notices.

WORTH NOTING!!!

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT, WATKINS & Co. ARE OFFERING AT 30 CENTS PER BOTTLE, SUFFICIENT TO MAKE TEN GALLONS.

PROFESSOR TUSON'S

DISINFECTANT.

This Preparation is the Invention of the late PROFESSOR TUSON, of the Chemical Laboratory, Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT AND DEODORISER KNOWN. 811

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th April, 1896, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
BOOKS ON ENGINEERING, &c.,

belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON,

comprising:—

TAPESTRY and SILK-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, SADDLE-BACK EASY CHAIR, CARD TABLE, CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, OVERMANTEL, WATER COLORS, OIL PAINTINGS and ORNAMENTS.
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTE under GLASS SHADE.
CANTON BLACKWOOD CURIO STAND and MARBLE-TOP TABLE.
CARPETS and RUGS.
MARBLE CLOCKS, BAROMETER, TELESCOPE, TRAVELLING CLOCK, &c.
DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SERVICES, GLASS WARE, SILVER TEA SET and TRAYS PLATED WARE, &c.
DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, DOUBLE WARDROBE with PLATE-GLASS DOOR, DRESSING TABLE and MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND.
GLASS BOOK-CASE.
SUNDRY BOOKS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 874

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NEITHER CAPTAIN nor OWNER of S.S. *Olympia* will be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by any MEMBER of CREW.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 884

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895 has This Day been declared. WARRANTS will be issued on the 11th Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 25, 1896. 873

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

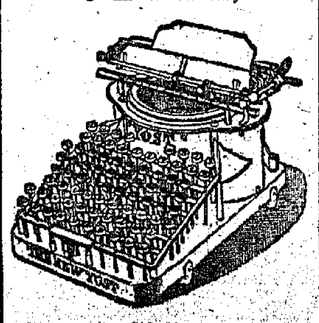
AN ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the Registered Shareholders of the above COMPANY in the proportion of one B Share for every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share for every Share, whether A or B, registered in his name. All applications must be made on forms for the purpose, which may be obtained at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 23rd Inst., and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next, together with a sum of One Dollar for every Share applied for as a first instalment. A Receipt will be given, which must be forwarded to the COMPANY in exchange for Scrip. No further call will be payable in respect of these Shares without at least two months' notice.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., to THURSDAY, the 7th day of May following, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 13, 1896. 784

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS
THROUGHOUT
CHINA,



FOR THE
YOST TYPE WRITER.

871

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A Special SESSION of Her Majesty's JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the Magistracy, at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, A.D. 1896, for the purpose of considering an application from one WM KRATER for the Transfer of his Publican's Licence to sell and retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate at House No. 290, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of 'THE ROSE, SHAMROCK AND THISTLE HOTEL,' to one WOLFFE FRIEDMANN.

WM. C. H. HASTINGS,
Acting Police Magistrate.

MAGISTRACY,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1896. 883

NOTICE.

IN conformity with Number IV of the General Regulations of the Pilotage Service of the Port of Canton, a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be shortly held at the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE in CANTON, to FILL a VACANCY which has occurred in the Number of PILOTS.

Only those who have served an Apprenticeship are eligible for Appointment.

Those desirous of Competing must send in their Names to the HARBOUR MASTER not later than the 2ND MAY.

A. IFFLAND,
Harbour Master.

Custom House,
Canton, 24th April, 1896. 867

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. HUBBARD'S, No. 11a, Praya East.

N.B.—Will open on 1st May next.

TERMS MODERATE.

Hongkong, April 23, 1896. 858

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT will be given to Reliable men—NEWS and JOBBING.

Apply to
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, April 16, 1896.

STOLEN.

CANTON LOAN BOND COUPONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been informed by the TREASURER CHANG JEN-CHÜN of this Province, that the COUPONS of the first period of CANTON LOAN BONDS Nos. 3,231 to 3,242 inclusive; Nos. 3,383 to 3,388, inclusive; Nos. 10,761 to 10,774, inclusive; and No. 10,776 have been STOLEN. The Public are therefore WARNED against advancing Money or purchasing Coupons having these Numbers.

JAMES W. CARRALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 22nd April, 1896. 860

Insurances.

THE EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE Have This Day been appointed AGENTS and are prepared to Accept RISKS at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, April 28, 1896. 892

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(*Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714*).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £350,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENT of the above Society in Hongkong, is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING,
Praya Central.

1421

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1894, £11,971,018 2s. 2d.

Authorised Capital.....£3,000,000.0.0
Subscribed Capital.....£2,700,000.0.0
Paid up Capital.....£697,500.0.0
Fire Funds.....£2,410,992.7.3
Revenue Fire Branch.....£1,546,856.13.7

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to Accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

18 July, 1895.

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)...	SUNDAY, May 3, at daylight.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	THURSDAY, May 21, at noon.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	SUNDAY, June 7, at daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *PERU* will be despatched FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the **INLAND SEA OF JAPAN**, and call at **HONOLULU**, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 806

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	WEDN'DAY, May 13, at noon.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	SATURDAY, May 30, at noon.
Doric (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	TUESDAY, June 16, at noon.

THE Steamship *COPTIC* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, at Noon, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the **INLAND SEA OF JAPAN** and call at **HONOLULU**, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 372

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Interim BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895 has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 20, 1896. 834

RALEIGH CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE
at Low Prices,
A SMALL NUMBER OF THE
RALEIGH CYCLE Co.'s BICYCLES,
Weight 36 lbs.

Orders taken for all kinds of Cycles manufactured by the above Company.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, February 11, 1896. 331

Waterbury Watches.

SERIES 'L' or Lady's Size @ $4.50 each.
Do. 'J' or Gent's do. @ $4.50 do.
Do. 'E' or do. do. @ $2.00 do.

Apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

862c

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE.
FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS, THE PEAK; for 6 months. FURNISHED.
No. 4, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, April 23, 1896. 233

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CANTON BLACKWOOD, COTTAGE PIANO, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd May, 1896, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,—The Property of Capt. WARRENDER, R.N., and Other Parties.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising :—

ONE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in UTRECHT VELVET, *nearly new*. ONE DITTO in TAPESTRY, OTTOMAN, FANCY UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS, FANCY RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES and STANDS, CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLES, TEAPOYS and STOOLS. A FINE LOT of PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, FENDERS, BLACK and GOLD CHIFFONIER, CENTRE and FANCY TABLES, BOOK CASE, DESKS, CABINETS, FINE NINGPO INLAID CENTRE TABLE, HANDSOME EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

COTTAGE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER (in GOOD CONDITION), SEVERAL SIDEBOARDS with MIRRORS, DINNER WAGGONS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, VIENNA and CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTRO-PLATE and GLASS-WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, PANTRY REQUISITES, &c.

SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON and BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS and FITTINGS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, and GLASSES, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET SETS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, PLAIN and with GLASS DOORS, SUNDRY BEDROOM FURNITURE, BATHROOM REQUISITES, &c.

Also,

ONE PREMIER BICYCLE, COVENTRY MADE, with PNEUMATIC TYRES, LAMP, and FITTINGS COMPLETE, in GOOD Order.
SEVERAL GOOD IRON COOKING STOVES.
SEVERAL RICKSHAS and LADIES' CHAIRS.

A QUANTITY OF
CANTON FLOWERSTANDS and POTS and PLANTS.

Also, at about 3.30 p.m.,
The PONY known as *DUMBARTON*.
Catalogues issued prior to the Sale.
On View from *Friday*, the 1st May.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 897

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.
The Steamship
Nanchang,
Capt. FINLAYSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 775

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
The Steamship
Pathan,
Captain DAY, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 895

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Amoy and Tamsui.....	Formosa (s).....	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 1, at noon.
Australian Ports.....	Chingtu (s).....	Butterfield & Swire...	May 6 at 3 p.m.
Japan.....	Ancona (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	May 8, at noon.
London v. Suez Canal	Menelaus (s).....	Butterfield & Swire..	May 1.
London, v. Suez Canal	Palamed (s).....	Butterfield & Swire...	May 2.
London & Ports of Call	Izumi Maru (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	May 1.
London & Ports of Call	Pekin (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	May 7, at noon.
London, v. Marseilles.	Janton (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About May 2.
London and Hamburg	Cowrie (s).....	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	May 5.
London.....	Java (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About May 14.
Mar'les & L'don, v. S. C'l	Glenshiel (s).....	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 1.
Marseilles v. Saigon	Saghalien (s).....	Messageries Maritimes.	May 13, at noon.
N'saki, Kobé & Y'hama	Breconshire (s).....	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	May 4.
New York, v. Suez Canal	Rhondorshire (s).....	Dodwell, Carlill & Co	About May 7.
New York.....	Gerard C. Tobey.....	Samuson & Co.....	Quick despatch.
S. Francisco, v. Japan	Peru (s).....	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 3 daylight.
S. Francisco v. Japan	Coptic (s).....	O. & O. S. S. Co.....	May 13, at noon.
San Francisco.....	Queen Elizabeth.....	Shewan & Co.....	Quick despatch.
Shanghai.....	Mirzapore (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About May 2.
Shanghai, Kobé & Y'ma	Pathan (s).....	Dodwell, Carlill & Co	About May 6.
S'hai, N'ki, K'bé & Y'ma	Moyune (s).....	Holliday, Wise & Co..	May 2, at 5 p.m.
S'hai, N'ki, K'bé & Y'ma	Manila (s).....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	About May 3.
Singapore.....	Pakhoi (s).....	Butterfield & Swire	May 2.
S'pore, Col'bo & B'bay	Osborne (s).....	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	May 5.
S'pore, Havre & H'burg	Irene (s).....	Siemssen & Co.....	May 7, at 4 p.m.
S'pore, P'nang & B'bay	Letimbo (s).....	Carlowitz & Co.....	May 4, at noon.
S'pore, Penang & Colombo	Lightning (s).....	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	May 2, at 3 p.m.
S'pore, S'rang & S'baya	Wuhu (s).....	Butterfield & Swire	April 30, at 11 a.m
S'tow, Amoy & F'chow	Haitan (s).....	Douglas Lapraik & Co	April 30, at noon.
Tacoma (Wash.), &c....	Victoria (s).....	Nor. Pac. S. S. Co.	May 1, at noon.
Tientsin.....	Nanchang (s).....	Butterfield & Swire...	May 4.
Vancouver (B C	Empress of Japan (s	Canadian Pac. S. Co	May 20, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobé.	Macduff (s).....	Butterfield & Swire...	May 5.

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.
The Co.'s Steamship
Wuhu,
Captain VAUGHAN, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 30th Inst., at 11 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 867

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
The Co.'s Steamship
Formosa,
Captain DOUGLAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 893

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The Steamship
Pakhoi,
Captain STOTT, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 899

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers).
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)
The Steamship
Irene,
Capt. R. SCHÜDER, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at 4 p.m.
This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 896

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, at Noon the Company's Steamship *SAGHALIEN*, Commandant LE GALL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave the Pier to MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, *without transhipment.*

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th May. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages if required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

C. TOURNAIRE,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 803

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

LUCILE, American ship, Captain J. E. Ballard.—Captain.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, British ship, Captain C. E. Fulton.—Shewan & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28 :—

Kwong Mo, British str., 177, W. Mahon, Tamsui April 26, and Amoy 27, General.—MACCAMPO & Co.

Lyderhorn, Norwegian steamer, 2,014, B. Hammeraas, Kutchinotzu April 23, Coal.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

April 29 :—

Kwang Lee, Chinese str., from Canton.

Taisang, British steamer, from Canton.

Formosa, British steamer, 674, Douglas Tamsui April 26, Amoy 27, and Swatow 28, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co.

Wingsang, British steamer, 1,517, Wilde, Moji April 24, Coal.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, E. Taylor, Moji (Japan) April 23, 7 p.m., Coal.—DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Fu-ping, Chinese steamer, 1,052, Clemens, Chefoo April 23, General and Coal.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Ossang, British steamer, 1,789, J. Young, Samarang April 20, 11,025 baskets Sugar.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Scalby, R.N.R., San Francisco April 8, and Nagasaki 26, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Glenorchy, British steamer, 1,821, W. Frakes, Saigon April 25, Rice and Rice flour.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 29 :—

Yarra, for Europe, &c.
Empress of India, for Shanghai, &c.
Triumph, for Pakhoi.
Haitong, for Swatow.
Amoerdes, for Kutchinotzu.
Ask, for Hoihow.
Centaur, for Kudat and Sandakan.
Peiyang, for Shanghai.
Fu-ping, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Decima, for Saigon.
Sikh, for Nagasaki.
Kong Alf, for Tamsui.
Wuotan, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwong Mo*, from Tamsui, &c., 35 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, from Coast Ports, 1 Japanese, and 33 Chinese.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, &c.; Mr and Mrs E. J. Moss, and 96 Chinese.

Per *Glenorchy*, from Saigon, 9 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Triumph*, for Pakhoi, 100 Chinese.
Per *Haitong*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.
Per *Ask*, for Hoihow, 107 Chinese.
Per *Centaur*, for Sandakan, 16 Chinese.
Per *Peiyang*, for Shanghai, 3 Europeans, and 15 Chinese.

Per *Yarra*, from Hongkong: for Saigon, Rev. Lacassagne; for Singapore, Rev. J. Martins, and Mr S. Cohn; for Colombo, Rev. Marono; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs I. M. Elliott and 2 children, Mr and Mrs E. Farago and 2 children, Mr and Mrs C. Gauthier, 3 children and governess, Messrs A. G. Dufaire, E. Pasquet, G. A. Menezes, W. S. Culver, C. A. d'Assumpção, S. Wakefield and L. Simon.

Per *Empress of India*, for Shanghai, Surg. P. M. May, Mr and Mrs Bell-Irving and maid, Mrs Maddox, Messrs T. Jackson, W. C. Wickersham, F. Tecie, Chu Yung Poo, Wong Yow Sad, Lo Wai Hing, Tung Kit Sang, Fung Qui Hin; for Nagasaki, Mr Kehren; for Kobe, Mrs E. Sharp, Miss Penruddocke, General and Mrs Black, Miss Black, Col. and Mrs Norcott, child and maid, Capt. Loveband, Capt. Bethune, Major and Mrs Moller, Dr Bathe, Messrs F. Browne and G. Flood; for Yokohama, Miss Boyes, Misses Jackson (2), Mrs Coxon, Mrs Hunt, Messrs F. W. Hall, E. A. Measor, H. F. Gammon, R. H. R. Burder, W. T. Arnold, E. H. Sharp, P. Cribb, G. Guerin, J. Goland, G. Saunders, H Henderson, W. Hookey, R. T. King, H. Hone, W. Coad, J. Sanders, Tai Ho, Capt. Tillett, Dr F. O. Stedman, Mrs Cheong, Mrs Chan; for London, Capt. McEthinney, Lt. A. Walpole, Messrs F. Shaw, E. D. Sanders, A. G. Bristow, W. E. Gildreth, J. Windsor, Figgis, Miss Figgis, Capt. Agnew; for Liverpool, Major and Mrs Armstrong. From Shanghai: for London, Lt. G. H. Griffith. From Kobe: for London, Dr and Mrs Rudolf. From Yokohama: for Vancouver, Messrs A. A. Orme, J. Coutts; for London, Hon. Bouverie, Hon. S. P. Bouverie, Col. Townshend, Messrs A. L. Green, C. S. Roundell, R. Roundell, S. W. Cartwright, L. M. Wynch, D. Miller.

TO DEPART.

Per *Decima*, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.
Per *Kong Alf*, for Tamsui, 12 Chinese.
Per *Wuotan*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Formosa* reports: Tamsui to Amoy, moderate to fresh N'ly wind and overcast. Amoy to Swatow, moderate N.E. wind and sea, overcast, fine weather, Swatow to Hongkong, moderate N.E. wind and sea, fine weather. Steamers in Swatow: *Paoting, Feiching, Yung Ching, Progress* and *Hoihow*.

The British steamer *Wingsang* reports: Had strong Northerly winds and high sea, from Goto Channel to Single Island; thence to port, Easterly wind and overcast.

The British steamer *Strathesk* reports: Had thick fog all through outward passage. Moderate breeze and cloudy weather homeward passage.

The Chinese steamer *Fu-ping* reports: Had light N.W'ly and N'ly breezes and fine, from S.E. Promontory to Hieshans; thence N.E'ly monsoon, with overcast cloudy weather to port.

The British steamer *Ossang* reports: Left Samarang April 20th, experienced light N., N.W'ly breezes, with frequent showers, through Carimata Straits; thence to Macclesfield light N., N.E. breeze and smooth sea; thence to arrival, strong and moderate N.E. swell and winds.

The British steamer *Coptic* reports: Left Nagasaki at 5.12 p.m., April 26th, and had light N.E. to variable winds and moderate seas, with thick fog on 28th inst., to port, arriving April 29th at 2.22 p.m. Time of passage, 2 days, 22 hours, 13 minutes.

The British steamer *Glenorchy* reports: Had moderate weather throughout.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Haitan* leaves for Coast Ports.
11 a.m.—*Wuhu* leaves for Tsaya, &c.

Auctions.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Household Furniture, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

Miscellaneous.

Issue Bonus Warrants of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 1 :—

Goods per *Glengarry* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

SATURDAY, May 2 :—

Goods per Steamer *Natal* unclaimed after Noon subject to rent.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr Geo. P. Lammert's.

MONDAY, May 11 :—

Issue Bonus Warrants of The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, April 29, 1896.

On London—	
Bank, Wire, ...	2/2⅜
,, On demand, ...	2/2⅜
,, 30 days' sight, ...	—
,, 4 months' sight, ...	2/2¼
Credits, 4 ,, ...	2/2¼
Documentary, 4 months' sight, ...	2/2⅛
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	2.77
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	2.82
On Berlin—Demand, ...	2.24
On New York—	
On demand, ...	53⅞
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	56⅜
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	185¼
On demand, ...	185¼
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	185¼
On demand, ...	185¼
On Shanghai—	
On demand, ...	71⅞
30 days' sight, private paper ...	72¼
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	$46 90
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 8.93
Silver (per oz.)	31 13/16d.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Wines and Spirits.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked 'E' is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, January 9, 1896. 75

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

IN the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, Mr E. H. Parker relates some personal reminiscences touching opium smoking. The article is written with that judicial fairness which one would have expected from Mr Parker. He neither defends opium smoking nor inveighs against it in the manner customary with the majority of writers on this subject in English magazines. After twenty-five years' residence in China and several visits to adjacent Asiatic countries, he is disposed to agree with a French gentleman, Dr Martin, who recently published an elaborate work to prove that moderate opium-smoking does but little if any harm. It is the old story of moderation in all things. Strong drink is denounced chiefly because of its effects upon the immoderate drinker; opium smoking has been denounced chiefly on the evidence of foreign missionaries based often on insufficient data. After setting forth his experiences, Mr Parker, who pleads for no particular view, says: 'The impression left upon me is very distinct that opium does much less harm to the Chinese than drink does to us, so far as inciting to acts of violence, neglect of family, &c., are concerned. The greatest smokers do not appear to spend upon their opium the proportionate sum of their earnings which our working population spends upon its liquor. Our liquor costs 40,000,000 of us several hundred millions a year; whilst 50,000 chests at £100 apiece, and 200,000 chests at £50 apiece, would only make £15,000,000 a-year among 400,000,000 people. Opium-smoking causes no violence, incites to no crime, unless perhaps it be to stealing the means for a smoke. It is sensual pleasure pure and simple, and certainly does no good to the constitution, though, if taken in moderation, it may do little harm: in the sense that it allays pain and kills wearisome time, it may be even be said to do occasional good, just as morphia does with us. The unnaturalness of opium-smoking is not greater than that of tobacco-smoking, and that alone is hardly sufficient to condemn it.' This is an eminently fair statement of the case, based on the observed facts set forth by the essayist. We are inclined to believe Mr Parker would have been justified in taking up a more determined stand against the immoderate denunciators of the opium habit. In too many instances the views of the opponents of opium-smoking are merely the reflex of the early opinions of missionaries possessed of only a superficial acquaintance of China and her people. How they have been misled it is easy to understand. For instance, Mr Parker makes statements regarding the Foochow district which enable us to see how public opinion may be influenced or manufactured. He spent the best part of three years in the neighbourhood of Foochow, and 'the general impression left upon me was that opium-smoking did more damage here than in the Canton region. The people are more voluptuously inclined, less principled, less capable of resisting temptation, not so industrious and persevering, dirtier, and poorer. I can therefore well understand the missionaries of Foochow taking a much stronger view than would be justified in Sz Chuan,' where, as in Kwei Chou and Hu Peh, opium is grown plentifully by the natives, where, as a rule, the villages and towns are everywhere wealthy, food plentiful and cheap, life comfortable and work abundant. When opium-smoking is taken in conjunction with the degraded personal characteristics of the people in the Foochow district it is possible or even highly probable that very great evil may be wrought by over-indulgence in the opium habit, but care must be shown in distributing the causes of the degradation and general wretchedness of the people: and care must be taken not to generalise on the effects of opium-smoking in China from experiences of Foochow and district. It is abundantly evident from Mr Parker's essay that opium-smoking is not working the moral and spiritual degradation overzealous anti-opiumists would have us to believe, nor does opium-smoking appear to produce physical exhaustion except where indulgence is carried to excess along with other disintegrating causes. We also observe that Mr Parker bears out the statements of unbiassed travellers in China regarding opium cultivation in many of the provinces—he even goes so far as to refer to Sz Chuan as 'the true home of opium.' It is easy to understand why the official Chinese wish to suppress the import of opium. If the import were restricted at the Treaty Ports there would be a greater demand for the native article, and, consequently, better opportunities for raising internal revenue. As to the charge of Great Britain forcing opium upon China, it is interesting to know how the native mind regards the allegation. 'Often a smoker would rate me gently for belonging to a nation which supplied the noxious drug; but as a rule, says Mr Parker, 'he did not seem very serious about it, and there was always a sort of lurking consciousness in his manner that the charge was mere claptrap.' The publication of essays like Mr Parker's will do much to rectify public opinion on the subject of opium-smoking, for it is a subject on which there has been a considerable amount of consistent misrepresentation and a corresponding amount of misunderstanding. The sincerity of the average anti-opium Chinese official may be judged by the following incident which came under Mr Parker's observation in the island of Hainan, where, in spite of the fact at least 2000 chests of opium are consumed every year, very little of the evil effect so marked at Foochow can be observed: —'The civil governor was a strong anti-opium man, and used frequently to abuse me almost officially for belonging to a nation which had (he said) corrupted China with opium. Nowithstanding this, however, he encouraged the opium-smuggling trade at the expense of the legitimate trade, and, when he left, his successor got into trouble for peculating the opium revenue.'

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.
(SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER).

OUTWARD BOUND:—*Borneo, Aggi, Myrmidon, Bellona, St. Ronald*, April 7; *Diomed, Melbourne, Hector, Oceana*, 10; *Glenogle, Karlsruhe*, 14; *Agamemnon, Ixion, Japan, Mazagon*, 17; *Caledonien, Fau Sang*, 21; *Pading, Ocanien*, 24; *Glenavon*, 28.

HOMEWARD BOUND:—*Merionethshire, Ningchow*, March 27; *Prinz Heinrich, Port Adelaide*, 31; *Glenfruin*, April 14; *Bombay, Ghazee, Preussen*, 21; *Frigga, Maria Teresa*, 24.

Mails.

The N. L. s.s. *Karlsruhe*, with the GERMAN MAIL of the 6th April, left Colombo on Saturday, the 25th April, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 6th May.

The P. & O. steamer *Mirzapore*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of April 3, left Singapore on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about 2 p.m. on Friday, the 1st May. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Feb. 27.

The O. & O. s.s. *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 26th inst.

The P. M. s.s. *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 16th instant.

The *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong on the 21st instant.

The N. P. s.s. *Strathleven* left Tacoma on the 18th instant for this port, via Japan.

Steamers Expected.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Idzumi Maru*, from Japan, left Kobe, via Moji, for this port and is expected here on the 29th instant.

The China Mutual Company's Steamer *Moyune*, from Glasgow, Liverpool and Newport, left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 1st proximo.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hertha*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st May.

The s.s. *Breconshire* left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 2nd May.

The P. & O. s.s. *Manila* left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., at 8 a.m.

The s.s. *Osborne*, from Japan, with cargo ex s.s. *Kirkhill*, left Kobe on the 27th instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd May.

The P. & O. s.s. *Brindisi* left Bombay for this port on the 17th inst.

Latest Advices.

The P. & O. s.s. *Brindisi* left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

The s.s. *Pathan* left Singapore on the 29th instant, and is due here on or about the 5th May.

ALL the steamers belonging to the O. & O. and Pacific Mail Companies will, from and including the departure of the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, call at Honolulu. The *Rio* leaves on the 21st prox., as will be seen by advertisement.

OVER seventy first-class passengers left in the *Empress of India* to-day, among the list appearing many well-known names. General Black, Hon. Bell-Irving, Mr Thos. Jackson, and Col. Norcott have gone to the North or Japan.

THE handicap competition of the Hongkong Chess Club for the cup presented by the President (Lieut.-Colonel The O'Gorman) has resulted in a win for Mr P. C. Souza, one of the first-class players. Colonel O'Gorman was the other finalist, and won one game to Mr Souza's two. The cup becomes the property of the winner. Colonel O'Gorman has challenged the Hon. H. E. Pollock for possession of the Championship Challenge Cup. The match will commence to-morrow at the Club-room, Thomas's Grill Room.

THE following telegram appears in a San Francisco newspaper:—'Washington, April 6.—The Navy Department has received a report from Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Arnold that the black plague has made its appearance in Hongkong, but that the fact is being concealed for business reasons.' In view of the statements which appeared in the public prints about two months ago and the steps taken by the Government to make known that plague had broken out in the Colony, it is difficult to understand how Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Arnold could make such a statement as appears in the telegram.

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS:—At *Kowloon*—Azamor, Independent, Taichow, Swatow, Victoria, Ocampo, H.M.S. Plover.
Cosmopolitan—Exe.
Aberdeen—(none.)

W. ROBINSON & Co. have 150 Pianos for Hire on Monthly Payments, also Pianos returned from Hire cheap.

THE globe-trotter who, after rushing round the world, publishes a book in which local terms or phrases are dragged in to give verisimilitude to the sketches, is well known to the foreign exile all over the world. One such lady who has published 'Leaves' from her Diary, has been recently criticised by the *Times of India*, which calls attention to the fact that in this 'delightfully original record' it is stated that 'one of the most characteristic traits of native ladies is their graceful bearing when in the seclusion of their *pujamas*.' For all we know, the Indian journal silly adds, that may possibly be correct; but the context makes it clear that the ingenuous diarist intended to refer to *zenanas*, which is understood to be something entirely different.

Miss Gusher: 'I have four cats, and I adore them.' Rather: 'Indeed? How poetical!' 'How so?' 'To be so devoted to the mews, you know.'

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following ties were played off this afternoon :—

'A' CLASS SINGLE HANDICAP.

Captain Dyson (Scratch) beat S. Alliston (Scratch)—1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS—3RD TIE.

T. Sercombe Smith and J. M. Atkinson (Civil Service) beat K. W. Mounsey and E. J. Grist (Lawyers)—6-1, 6-4.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice, and His Honour Mr T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge.)

Wednesday, April 29.

THE MILK ADULTERATION APPEAL.

John Kennedy, dairy keeper, appealed for a re-hearing of the case in which he was convicted at the Magistracy of adulterating a quantity of milk sold by him.

Mr J. J. Francis, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the appellant, instructed by Mr H. L. Dennys; the Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, appeared for the respondent, instructed by Mr A. B. Johnson.

Mr Francis opened the case. He said there was a distinct statement on evidence that the milk in question was not unwholesome or unfit for use as was required by the Section of the Ordinance on which the conviction was obtained. The only evidence was that the milk was adulterated by the addition of six per cent. of water. Now, there was no definition of the word 'adulterated' in the Ordinance, and he had failed to find any case in which a definition was given of the word adulterated as applied to milk. He was proceeding to give the collocation in which the word was found in the Ordinance, when

Mr Pollock said this was hardly material to a question of fact.

Mr Francis said it was a mixed case of law and fact.

The Chief Justice—The addition of water would be adulteration.

Mr Francis—But it would not be tainted or unfit for use unless there was something noxious added to the milk.

The Chief Justice—I should hold as a matter of common sense that it was adulteration. This is not an appeal on a question of law. In arguing whether the addition of water to milk is adulteration you are arguing on a point of law.

Mr Francis, having drawn the attention of their Lordships to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 38 and 39 Vic., Chap. 63, Section 9, said—The first objection in this case was that no evidence was given by the only expert witness examined or any other person as to what is the standard for milk. The witness comes forward and says he has found 89 per cent of water in the milk, and he gives it as his opinion as an expert that at least 6 per cent of water has been added to that milk. He admits that he has not analysed or examined the milk given by cows kept in Hongkong and fed on the food that is available here. He states that he made one examination, and that he made no general examination of the milk in the Colony.

The Chief Justice—I do not think he says he never analysed any other milk in the Colony. I read the depositions carefully, and I do not recollect that. Will you show me the passage?

Mr Francis—Allow me to state the case, and then I will refer to the evidence. There is absolutely no evidence as to what is the standard of milk anywhere—no evidence to enable the Magistrate to form for himself an opinion as to whether the water had been added and no evidence as to the constituent parts of milk in its normal condition and to what extent these existed in the milk spoken to by the witness. Mr Francis then referred to recent cases in England, and quoting from a decision by Judge Hawkins pointed out that there were variations in the standard of milk. The Magistrate might adopt one standard and the analyst another. In England, the Board of Trade furnished Magistrates with a general average of analyses certificates, and that was before them in an authoritative form. In Hongkong, however, no certificates were required; there were none of the commonsense details required by the law in England, none of the precautions to prevent improper convictions—the Ordinance was of the simplest and barest form, that, on evidence, adulteration shall be punished by such and such a fine. If the added ingredient had been a substance not generally found in milk, say 6 per cent of chalk, the evidence of the witness would be conclusive, but if he said he found 79 per cent of water that was not conclusive unless in the evidence the Magistrate had before him some opinion showing what ought to be the proper or normal percentage of water in pure milk. If the analyst's opinion were to be taken it substitutes his opinion for the judgment of the Magistrate—and the witness must not be the judge of the case.

The Chief Justice—Don't you think the opinion of the public analyst is of more value than that of the Magistrate?

Mr Francis—I should think so, but, unfortunately, the opinion of the superior Courts is different.

The Chief Justice—Here you have an independent man appointed by the Government. There is nothing unusual or unfair in making his certificate *prima facie* evidence.

Mr Francis—But the law has not made that evidence in Hongkong.

The Chief Justice—Surely if you have one trustworthy expert on one side, and no other expert witness is called against him——

Mr Francis—Your Lordship knows the usual phrase in regard to expert witnesses.

The Chief Justice—That is when experts are paid on the different sides. In this case the expert is paid by the Government. In the case of the Taipingshan resumption, the object of a number of experts was to make the claims against the Government as large as possible——

Mr Francis—And the object of others was to make the claims as small as possible and thus save the pocket of the Government.

The Chief Justice—In the case of Taipingshan it would have been much better to have had one unbiassed man to give expert evidence, and that is what has been done in this case.

Mr Francis—Excuse me, that is not what has been done in this case.

After some further discussion, the Chief Justice said—If there were no one here to decide on a matter of this sort every milk-seller in the Colony might adulterate his milk as much as he liked. We know that on the subject of a milk standard opinions vary, but they vary only within certain limits.

Mr Francis—These limits are extremely wide. He then went on to say he was applying for a rehearing so that further evidence might be given before the Magistrate to enable the Magistrate to come to a decision. The defence was prepared to offer any amount of evidence that the recognised standard in England for the percentage of water in milk was 88.5. As the result of investigations in 1000 cases——

The Chief Justice—What are you reading from?

Mr Francis—It is a dairyman's newspaper.

The Chief Justice—Of course, it will make out the standard in favour of the dairyman.

Mr Francis—I am asking for a rehearing, and I am stating that we have evidence to show there has been a mistake.

The Chief Justice—I do not know that I will grant a rehearing. The appellant was represented at the Magistracy by a very able solicitor and had abundant opportunity of bringing forward evidence to show there had been no adulteration.

Mr Francis—And that Solicitor—a very able one, as your Lordship says—was of opinion that the evidence put before the Magistrate that there was no adulteration ought to have overweighted Mr Crow's evidence.

The Chief Justice—I do not say that some hypothetical case might not have been made out, but it is a great temptation to perjury to reopen a case. What we have to decide now is whether the decision the Magistrate arrived at on the facts before him was a right and proper decision or whether it was wrong, and whether we should grant a re-hearing.

Mr Francis—I submit that is not quite the case. If the Court is satisfied or had reason to believe there had been a very gross miscarriage of justice, your Lordships would grant a re-hearing. The evidence we are prepared to put before the Court is absolutely unquestionable that 87 or 88.5 per cent of water is the average quantity of water to be found in milk, and that average quantity may vary within limits ranging from 81 to 91; that the average total solids found in milk—the result of investigations carried on in Germany, in America and in England in 120,000 cases—amount to 12.66, and that these may vary from 7.2 to 18.9.

Mr Pollock—My learned friend is going outside the point whether the Magistrate was right in coming to a decision on the evidence before him.

The Chief Justice—Yes; if you had not had an opportunity of calling evidence before the Magistrate, it would have been a different matter.

Mr Francis pointed out that there was no provision under the Hongkong Ordinance, as in the English Act, by which the party selling the milk was provided with a sample from the same bottle for an independent analysis.

The Chief Justice said it was open to Mr Kennedy to get Mr Crow to see a cow milked and to get from Mr Crow an analysis of that milk.

Mr Francis said they could not compel Mr Crow to provide them with an analysis, but the Chief Chief Justice said it was not likely Mr Crow would refuse if he were asked. Mr Francis then proceeded to read opinions by scientific experts on the standard of quality in milk. He also read over Mr Crow's evidence and called the attention of the Court to certain points in it. He advanced the opinion that Mr Crow knew nothing about local milk.

The Chief Justice—I do not know that. There is no evidence to show that he never analysed other milk in the Colony. I have reason to believe he has. Unless he says he has not I cannot taken it for granted that he knows nothing about Hongkong milk.

After a considerable amount of discussion between Mr Francis and the bench, the Chief Justice said—I do not think I need call upon you, Mr Pollock. I think I will give judgment in this case at once. It seems that the appellant, Mr Kennedy, was convicted before the Magistrate after a careful hearing on the 1st and 2nd of April on a charge of having sold adulterated food for man. Now by the 5th Section of the Ordinance 23 of 1890 the words 'food for man' are defined to include every article of food or drink other than drugs or water, and the question is whether Mr Kennedy was rightly convicted of having sold milk which was adulterated by having water added to it. The evidence on which the Magistrate seems to have relied in convicting appears chiefly to have been that of Mr Crow, Government Analyst. He stated in the box, and put in his certificate as part of his evidence, that 'in his opinion at least 6 per cent. of water had been added to the milk,' and in that certificate he stated what the per-centage of non-fatty solids was, what the per-centage of fat was and what the percentage of water was. He also stated the specific gravity by hydrometer, and the result was he came to the conclusion that 'at least 6 per cent of water had been added.' Now, it may be said that ought not to be taken as absolutely conclusive evidence, and I quite agree. It is quite open to the defendant to produce evidence on the other side. A case occurred in England where a certificate was put in stating that water had been added, and the answer of the defendant was 'the milk came from two cows only. I superintended the whole operation; I swear no water was added, and I had opportunities of seeing from the time the milk left the cow to the time the milk got into the purchaser's hands, and I swear that no water was added.' It was open to the Magistrate to believe or disbelieve the man. If the man had been a doubtful character it is questionable if the Magistrate would have believed him, but as the case happened the Magistrate did believe him and the Magistrate refused to convict. There was an appeal, and the Court above refused to disturb the decision of the Magistrate and refused to convict. In this case Mr Kennedy seems to have attempted to put in the same kind of defence that was put in in England. Unfortunately for him he had to deal with a total of 129 cattle. The milk that morning was from 129 cattle, viz., 56 at the Repository, 6 cows at the Mica Works, and 67 at Causeway bay. He calls the witnesses who superintended the milking; he calls the witness who superintended the milking at the Garden Road Repository and that gentleman gives evidence which makes it extremely doubtful if any water was added there. Then Mr David Kennedy is called, who superintended the milking at the Mica Works. He said that there were six cows there and that the milk from these cows was all put eventually into one can and taken by him to Causeway-bay. The man at Causeway-bay, that is to say, Mr George Bayford, attempts to account for the remaining cows. He says that he saw the milking there. There were 67 cows milked and he swears no water was put in there. Well, he said that the whole of the milk from these 67 cows was put into three cans, and accordingly they endeavoured to show on the part of the defence that no water was added to the milk that came either from Causeway-bay or that came from the Mica Works. But Mr George Bayford says that there were three large cans from Causeway-bay and one from the Mica Works, whereas Mr David Kennedy swore in the witness box that there were four cans sent from Causeway-bay. Whether that is a slip or not we cannot tell, but it is a distinct flaw in the chain of evidence. It introduces by evidence given by the defendant's own witnesses an element of uncertainty to the whole defence. It introduces a can which is not accounted for by anybody as having come from Causeway-bay. We have it on evidence that at Garden Road the milk is generally mixed up. We do not know what was in that can or whether water was in that can—whether it was milk or whether it was watery milk—and it is at all events a charitable conclusion to come to that in some way there was milk of a quality in that can which may not have been intended by Mr Kennedy to be mixed up with the milk that was to be sold. At all events, from the evidence it seems pretty clear that whatever milk did go to the Garden Road Repository was mixed up and sold. Therefore, the defence that all the milk was watched from the time it left till it went into the bottles fails, for we have a whole canful of something which came from Causeway-bay in the four cans which is not accounted for by anybody. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate, as he very well might, said 'I rely *prima facie* on the evidence of the analyst. I do not think the case for the defence is sufficiently clear to make me refuse to rely upon the evidence of the analyst.' Under these circumstances, he convicted and inflicted a fine of $50—the maximum fine by the Act is $100. Now, I do not see any reason myself for disturbing that decision. I have read this case very carefully; I form simply my own conclusions upon it, and from the evidence I have come to the conclusion myself that I would have given the same decision as the Magistrate if I had been sitting as a Magistrate, and under these circumstances I do not see why the appellant is entitled to have the case re-opened and reheard. If any further case comes on, and if these figures which Mr Francis quoted to-day can be proved before a Magistrate, whether the result will be the same or not I do not know, but there was every opportunity for the appellant in that case to bring forward all the evidence he could bring forward. He had an able solicitor, the Public Analyst was put in the witness-box and was cross-examined, and under the circumstances I see no reason to disturb the decision which the Magistrate came to. If we opened the case on the mere suggestion that something else might be proved, and if we had the case tried again, there would never be an end to litigation and there would be a strong temptation for perjury, because the appellant having had his case once tried he sees there is a link or two missing and there is great temptation to get witnesses to come forward and supply the missing links. I do not think this is a case in which there is sufficient doubt to justify my re-opening the matter and having the case reheard. I am therefore of opinion that the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice Smith said—What the Magistrate had to decide on the evidence before him at the Magistracy was whether water had been added to the sample of milk produced in Court. Upon one side there was the evidence of Mr Crow, scientific skilled evidence, that in his opinion water had been added to the extent of six per cent. He not only put in his certificate stating this was his opinion, but in the box in oral evidence he gave specific reasons for that opinion, being aware at the same time that water in milk was a variable quantity. These reasons were clearly stated. I think I have them in my judgment at the Magistracy. Then, I wish to remark that the opinion of Mr Crow in such a case as this, being the opinion of an expert, is evidence, legal evidence upon which a Magistrate can come to a conclusion. Now, on the other hand, you had a large number of witnesses called on behalf of Mr Kennedy who deposed that during the several stages of the milking no water was added and no water was found. In balancing these two opinions the Magistrate had to take into account two things. He had to remember that the analyst was an absolutely independent witness, and in the second place he had to remember that the evidence of science is very strong evidence indeed. On the other hand, the Magistrate had to weigh the evidence of witnesses in a case in which their own interests or the interests of their master were very much involved; and again the Magistrate was justified in considering that the evidence of all these witnesses was the evidence of persons probably not trained to accurate observation, and there was also the fact that there was a large number of tins which, very probably speaking, it would have been impossible for one man to look into and examine. There was a case the other day in the House of Lords which does not relate to milk, but *mutatis mutandis* I adopt the words of the Lord Chancellor:—'To my mind, no evidence has been given by the other side leading to any such conclusion as should upset the value, or the force, or the effect of the certificate and evidence given. In saying that, I do not deny that everybody on the other side may have given evidence perfectly *bona fide* in the belief that their vigilance was not eluded. But what then? It is not the first time in my experience that I have heard a whole body of evidence given from which, if you believed it, the logical conclusion would be that a certain fact was not so at all, and yet it was so, and this fact must be accounted for.' I concur in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

OUR 'Popular' Piano, handsome, full-toned, strong; guaranteed wear, $325/385.—W. Robinson & Co.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes:—Mr Hippisley is here *en passant* for the capital; rumour has it that he is going to take the I.G.'s place for a short time, while that distinguished administrator takes a cruise round the Treaty Ports. Rumour also has it that Sir Robert is run down a little; no wonder, considering how close he keeps to the grindstone of duty. It is understood he is about to attack the Herculean job of a National Post Office. Her von Brandt is also here, convalescent from his long winter illness but suffering from a super-added attack of sciatica.

BARRISTERS have a pleasant way of identifying themselves with their clients. 'He had our goods,' they say, 'and now he refuses to pay us.' This is, of course, done on both sides, and is quite in accordance with the fitness of things, for what does not belong to either one or the other is not worth having. This practice led Mr Justice Holroyd into an amusing slip the other day, says a Melbourne paper. Mr Cussen appeared before him in a will case, and suddenly looking up from his notes, the judge asked, 'Mr Cussen, when did you die?' His Honour saw the point as soon as anyone, and joined heartily in the laugh that followed. Some barristers have a custom when cross-examining of looking anywhere but at the witness, and any casual spectator in the court may find himself transfixed with an angry scowl and a disconcerting question as to his antecedents. A barrister practising before the late Judge Cope used to fix his awful glance upon the countenance of the judge whilst tearing a witness to pieces. One day he roared out, 'Now, Sir, have you ever been convicted of any offence?' and was quite dumbfounded when he judge replied, 'I was once fined 6s. for throwing stones.'

'THERE is one droll thing about people who ask conundrums,' 'What's that?' 'They are always vexed if anybody answers them.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, 29th April, 1896.

SIR,—A year or two ago when small-pox was raging in the Colony the Chinese petitioned the Government for permission to fire crackers, with the idea of propitiating the evil Genii whom they considered responsible for the scourge, and, strange to say, afterwards the sickness abated.

According to European ideas this result was attributed to the efficient disinfecting qualities of gunpowder. The present bubonic plague is beginning to make us very uncomfortable and with all our knowledge and experience seems to be getting worse daily.

Who knows that a similar disinfection on a large scale might not be the means of doing good.

Maskee the giving way to Chinese prejudice—should it succeed, nobody would grudge them the credit.

There are others of the same way of thinking as myself, and therefore whilst disclaiming the slightest idea of being presumptuous, I offer the suggestion for the consideration of any possible good it may contain. Yours,

DISINFECTANT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.']

LONDON, April 27.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr Curzon, in reply to a question, said that the Russian Ambassador absolutely denied the existence of any secret treaty whereby large tracts of Chinese territory had been ceded to Russia.

ARRIVAL OF LI HUNG CHANG AT ODESSA.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Odessa and met with an imposing reception.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, read an extract from President Kruger's reply to the invitation to visit England, which was couched in courteous language. He (Mr Chamberlain) was hopeful of a peaceful solution of the South African problem, and added that he had withdrawn the invitation with reluctance.

THE CHINA-JAPAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Foreign Office, Dec. 29 1895.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of the draft Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between China and Japan. The Board of Trade, to whom this document has been referred, observe that in the tariff which is attached to it the chief articles of interest to British trade are two new categories of narrow cottons—'chijimi' and 'cotton flannels'—and they suggest that expert opinion from Manchester should be taken as to the competition of these presumably Japanese goods with British cottons. I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to say that he would be obliged if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would furnish him with information on this subject.—I am, &c., FRANCIS BERTIE.

The Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Cotton.	Duty. T. m. c. o.
'Chijimi,' not exceeding 29 inches wide, and not exceeding 14 yards long per piece	0 0 3 2
Flannels, not exceeding 25 inches wide, and not exceeding 16 yards long ..... per piece	0 0 8 5

Manchester Chamber of Commerce, February 11, 1896.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this Chamber to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 27, desiring that the opinion of experts in Manchester should be transmitted to you respecting the competition with British productions of two descriptions of cotton goods—presumably Japanese. I am to express regret that, owing to delay in obtaining the judgment of one or two gentlemen whom it was desirable to consult on this subject, a reply has not before now been sent to your letter. The experts concur in the opinion that no conclusive decision can be arrived at without an inspection of samples or cuttings, say of one yard in length and of the full width of each of the descriptions referred to. On other grounds, too, it is desirable that samples or cuttings of these cloths should be obtained, for although at present few cotton piece goods of so narrow a width as 25 inches can be profitably made in England and exported to the Far East, invention is busy in the direction of the more economical manufacture of narrow cloths. It is presumed that, whether it should be found practicable to export these particular descriptions to China or not, the rates of duty upon them fixed in the recently concluded treaty between Japan and China will, by virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of June 26, 1858, be applicable to British productions of like kind.—I am, &c.,

ELIJAH HELM, Secretary.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London.

W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Pianos are guaranteed for the climate. Pianos Repaired equal to new.

WE were not quite correct in stating last night that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire had any intention to make use of the wharf at Pootung, belonging to the China Navigation Company, for their 'Blue-funnel' line, nor that they had applied to Peking for permission to advance their jetties into the river. Although at the time of building the wharf the water was already shallow, it was found that it was shoaling so rapidly that their steamers had difficulty in coming alongside. The Harbour Master, in view of the danger to navigation generally, declined permission to advance their jetties into the river. Although at the time of building the wharf the water was already shallow, it was found that it was shoaling so rapidly that their steamers had difficulty in coming alongside. The Harbour Master, in view of the danger to navigation generally, declined permission to advance beyond the established line and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire being largely concerned in the preservation of the channel concurred in his views. Under the circumstances, no course remained but to endeavour to dredge away the obstructing bank, and the present dredger, on Messrs. Grayson and Co.'s most modern model, was ordered. The vessel is an improved suction dredger, being armed with a movable mouth, which can be adjusted to lie at all times horizontally on the bottom. The dredging action is much assisted by the presence of five high-pressure jets opening round the nozzle, which materially assist in stirring up the mud, rendering it sufficiently liquid to be readily drawn up by the stream of water passing through the suction pipe which is connected with a powerful hydraulic pump. The device has been found to work effectively in soil not unlike that prevailing in the bed of the Whangpo, and if Messrs Butterfield & Swire should prove it capable of working economically under the conditions of the harbour, their public spirit will have gone a long way towards solving one of our pressing difficulties. We wish the dredger a longer life and better success than the ill-starred *Anding*.—*Mercury*.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

STEAMSHIP IN COLLISION.

New York, April 7.—While proceeding to sea to-night the steamship *Bellarden*, bound for South American ports, came into collision near quarantine with the Red Star line steamship *Friesland*, and was so badly injured that she was beached at Staten Island to prevent her sinking. No one on board of either vessel was injured. The *Friesland* proceeded to her dock apparently only slightly damaged. The *Bellarden*, which was heavily laden with freight, commenced to fill as soon as she was struck, and when she was beached had fourteen feet of water in her hold

THE ARCTIC AERONAUT.

Montreal, April 7.—Sir Donald Smith, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, has been instructed by his agent in London that the Swedish Embassador has requested the company to inform all its agents in the north to watch for Andre, the balloonist, who is trying to reach the North Pole, and to get them, as well as the Esquimaux and Indians who live in these latitudes, to furnish Andre and his companions all the aid in their power.

INFLUENCE OF THE VATICAN.

London, April 8.—The Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* says: It is understood that the members of the Dreibund, Germany especially, seek an undertaking with the Vatican, with a view to counterbalancing the French and Russian influence. It is believed that Germany will endeavor to secure the election of a pro-German Pope. The meeting of Emperor William at Naples with Cardinal San Felice and the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Vatican are regarded as showing that the Pope is disposed to a rapprochement with Germany, and that he is greatly irritated at the anti-clerical attitude of the Bourgeois Cabinet.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

New York, April 4.—A special to the *Herald* from St Petersburg says: In keeping with court official opinion, which holds that Russia's policy in the Egyptian question has been forced by overhasty action on the part of the French Government, the *Viedmosti* says: 'It was a wrong policy to refuse the money to England, as it tempted the danger of England's making a conquest of the Soudan for herself with her own money, whereas, if it were carried out with Egyptian money the conquest must be effected for Egypt.'

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

London, April 4.—There has been an unusually strong turning out of the British volunteers for the Easter maneuvers this year. In fact, at no time the formation of this addition to the defences of Great Britain against a foreign foe has there been such a martial spirit displayed in England. There is no doubt that this large muster of volunteer soldiery is one of the results of the recent war scare, but it is also partly attributed to the fact that the popular commander-in-chief of the forces, Wolseley, regards their efforts in a much more serious light than his predecessor, the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Wolseley intends to greatly improve their arms and equipments, the improved Martini-Henrys now being discarded by the regulars will be placed in the hands of the volunteers as quickly as possible, and the latter, in course of time, will be armed with the new Lee-Metford rifle.

THE PEERAGE SCANDAL.

New York, April 4.—A London cable to the *Sun* says: Lord Rosebery's indignant reply to the insinuation that the Liberal Ministry bestowed peerages for services rendered has by no means satisfied the critics, even within the party. Mr Labouchere has given notice of the following motion which he will bring up in the Commons after recess: 'That the bestowal of titles upon individuals for no apparent reason, except that they have subscribed funds to the party to which they belong, is a scandal that ought to cease, and that, with a view to prevent the possibility of its occurrence henceforth, it is desirable that my[illegible]ty's advisers, for the time being, shall, before recommending to the crown to bestow a title upon any individual, submit the name to the House of Commons to gather a recital of the ground upon which the contemplated recommendation is based, and that the recommendation shall not be made until the House has declared itself satisfied with them and expressed its approval of the contemplated recommendation.'

THE MATABELELAND MASSACRE.

London, April 2.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, has cabled to the Government the details of the massacre of white men in Inyani, in Matabeleland, including Messrs Handley, Cass and Buford. Assistant Commissioner Graham was murdered by the Matabeles at Inyani on March 27th. A general attack upon the whites followed and they were entirely outnumbered and almost overwhelmed, being unable to make any effective stand against the rush of the native warriors.

They managed to get hold of a wagon, and with this they contrived to effect a retreat of three miles. Their flight was perceived, and they were closely followed the whole of the three miles. Some 3000 Matebeles then surrounded the wagon and put a stop to its progress, and the hard-pressed whites were brought to their last stand with nothing left to them but to sell their lives as dearly as they could. They kept the force at bay as long as possible, and when the blacks closed upon them a fierce and desperate hand-to-hand conflict ended it. Overborne by superior numbers, six of the whites were killed. Donovan, the only survivor of the massacre, managed to escape by hiding in the long grass, creeping away undiscovered. Donovan estimates that fully fifty of the Matabeles were killed before the party of white men were overpowered.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

New York, April 7.—John A. Cockerill cables to the *Herald* from Cairo as follows: It cannot be denied that there exists in Cairo a strong apprehension that disaster will soon overtake the head of the Dongola expedition. Merchants here who have business relations with the Soudanese report that they have information of a great rising and rioting of Dervishes in and around Dongola. They confirm the report that the green flag is up and a holy war declared. Their opinion is that 60,000 men will soon be ready to intercept the march of the Anglo-Egyptian army if the plan of pushing beyond Akassheh is persisted in.

General Kitchener is known to be yearning for fresh military glory. Aggressive and self-willed, it is feared that he will fall into the error recently committed by General Baratieri in Abyssinia. He is carefully fortifying as he advances, and in the event of an ordinary reverse he may be able to hold out until English succor arrives.

An American gentleman just now from Wady Halfa says that he met several thousand Egyptian recruits and railway laborers going forward, hundreds of whom were moaning and sobbing like bereaved children. No dependence can be placed on these men. The preliminary skirmishing, so far, has given some confidence to the Egyptian troops.

The policy of the Soudanese is evidently to withdraw the invading army as far from its base this summer as possible, so that when the main assault is delivered retreat for it will mean slaughter. Many well-informed people express the belief that the fate of Hicks Pasha awaits the Dongola column. The Dervishes are better armed and better prepared to fight than when they checked Lord Wolseley's advance. The English, as a rule, pooh pooh the idea of defeat, but they are all extremely anxious.

DEATH OF COUNT MATTEI.

Bologna, April 7.—Count Mattei, discoverer of the system of medicine which bears his name, is dead. The system was a development of homeopathy.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES NOT WANTED IN ARMENIA.

Constantinople, April 7.—Advices received to-day from Diarbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. George C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in jail at Diarbekir, Turkish Armenia, and serious international complications are more than likely to follow. It is further announced that Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretta, a seaport on the bay of Iskenderun, to be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representatives of the United States. At the first intimation of trouble the United States Charge d'Affaires cabled to Washington for further instructions, and it is now said the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship *Minneapolis*, commanded by Admiral Selfridge, and the cruiser *Marblehead* will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Iskenderun and a formal protest against the treatment of American missionaries may be made to the Porte, coupled with a demand for adequate indemnity for the damage recently done to the property of Americans. The imprisonment and proposed expulsion of Rev. Knapp is understood to be but preliminary to the expulsion of all Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics from Asiatic Turkey and possibly from European Turkey as well.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In their weekly share report dated Hongkong, 28th April, Messrs Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—

There has been a better feeling in our market during the week, and demand for most stocks has been fairly general.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ruled very quiet with only small sales at 186 per cent and 185 per cent premium. The London quotation is £41.15s. Nationals have again been placed at $31.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been taken off the market at $212½ and are wanted at the rate. China Traders have been sold at $80 and are still offering. Yangtzees have changed hands at $155 ex the dividend of $12 per share paid on the 20th instant, but shares are now offering from the North at $2 per share less. Cantons remain unchanged at $200. Straits are easier with sellers at $28½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have advanced considerably and a fair number of shares have changed hands at rates between $330 and $337½. China Fires have also recovered slightly and have been sold at $94.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been fixed at $33¾ the market closing steady. Indo-Chinas have changed hands to a considerable extent at rates between $65 and $68 closing with buyers at $66. China and Manilas are wanted at $68. Douglas Steamships have hardened and sales at $54 and $55 have been effected.

REFINERIES.—Continue weak, with no business to report.

MINING.—Punjoms have fluctuated at rates between $13½ and $14 and close steady at $13¾. Preference shares are enquired for at $3, but none are obtainable. New Balmorals are weak at $2. Jelebus are in the market at $3½. Raubs are offering at $5.75. Olivers A and B shares have been placed at $6 and $3 respectively.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved and after sales at 181 per cent premium are enquired for at 183 per cent premium but are not obtainable. Shares have been sold for May at 185 per cent permium, and for August at 191 and 192 per cent premium. Kowloon Wharf shares continue quiet with shares offering at $47. Wanchai's are enquired for at $39 but none are obtainable under $40.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands to a fairly large extent at $71½. Kowloon Lands are offering at $19½. Hongkong Hotels have been sold and are wanted at $26. West Points, and Humphreys Estate are offering at $18 and $9½ respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements remain unchanged at $15½. H. G. Browns are wanted at $5. Hongkong Electrics are a shade easier with sellers at $7. Ropes have been placed at $118. Fenwicks have been done at $25½ and are firm at the rate. Ices have stiffened and sales have been effected at $107 and $108. Campbell and Moore shares are quoted at $5 ex the dividend of 10 per cent paid on the 25th inst.

RACHALS and Brinsmead's Pianos have no rival for tone, strength and appearance.—W. Robinson & Co.

THE China Navigation Company, Limited, have, by the addition of eleven new steamers to their already extensive fleet, within a little over a year, increased the tonnage on the China Coast by 12,994 tons. They have had built the *Chihli*, *Hunan*, *Kalgan*, *Kashing* and *Szechuen*, each of 1,168 tons; the *Foochow*, *Pakhoi*, *Tientsin* and *Wuhu* 1,253 tons each, and the *Shengkiang*, of 1,034 tons. These vessels all steam on an average 10 knots, and are good carrying boats, well adapted to the coasting trade. Messrs Butterfield and Swire, the local agents, evidently see a great future on the coast before them by building so many fine steamers. The C. N. Co. have now a fleet of 34 coasting steamers and five river packets, one on the Hongkong Canton line, three on the Shanghai-Hankow line, and the small one that keeps up communication with Ichang from Hankow.—*Mercury*.

AMONG the stories of 'Schoolboy Blunders' in *Blackwood*, to which we have already referred, is the following:—The subject of lesson was the 'Miraculous draught of fishes.' 'Simon said, "We have toiled all night and caught nothing," quoted the teacher; 'then they let down the net, and enclosed a great multitude of fishes: now, then, Simon was a——?' 'Disciple,' replied one lad. 'Apostle,' another suggested; but these answers were waved aside. The quotation was given again, and this time the apparently pertinent answer, 'Fisherman,' was offered, but not accepted. The class was now quite at a loss to see what particular aspect of Simon was in the teacher's mind. One more trial he made, emphasising the contrast between 'catching nothing' and 'enclosing a great multitude of fishes.' One boy saw the contrast clearly now, and drew a startling conclusion; 'now then,' the teacher repeated, 'Simon was a——?' 'Liar,' replied the boy, and for the sake of euphony we leave the answer in the boy's own dialect.

GENERAL Weyler—Look here! Why didn't that insurgent defeat in [illegible] come off according to my [illegible]? Military Editor—A storm [illegible] interfered with the wires, your excellency.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOURABAYA.—
Per *Wuhu*, at 10.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per *Haitan*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per *Hongkong*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For MACAO.—
Per *Heungshan*, at 12 30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Kwang Lee*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For SWATOW & SHANGHAI.—
Per *Taisang*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For CANTON.—
Per *Powan*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th April.

For AMOY & TAMSUI.—
Per *Formosa*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 1st May.

For MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA, WASH.—
Per *Victoria*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 1st May.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per *Glenshiel*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 1st May.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—
Per *Lightning*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 2nd May.

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Moyune*, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 2nd May.

For SINGAPORE PENANG & BOMBAY
Per *Letimbro*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 4th May.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.—
Per *Chingtu*, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th May.

For E. ROPE, &c.—
Per *Pekin*, Circulars, 8 a.m., Registration 10 a.m., Papers 10.30 a.m., Letters 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 7th May.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Per *Ancona*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 8th May.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *Peru* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
4.30 P.M. Registry ceases.
5 P.M. Post Office closes.

HOURS OF CLOSING THE
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the Packets leave at Noon.

The following hours will be observed in closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the English and French Packets, when they leave at Noon. The Money Order Office will be closed at 5 the day before.

8.00 A.M.—Posting of Prices Current and Circulars ceases.
(Prices Current and Circulars may however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundles, country by country, with the addresses all one way).
10.00 A.M.—Registry ceases.
10.30 A.M.—Posting of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns ceases.
11.00 A.M.—Mail closes.
☞ LATE LETTERS may be posted (from 11.10 A.M.) with 10 cents late fee up to 11.30 A.M., after which hour they may be sent on Board with the same Late Fee.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 29, 1896.

OPIUM—	New Patna, cash,...	715
"	Old " cash,...	752½
"	New Benares, cash,	710
"	Old " cash,	750
"	New Malwa, credit,	—
"	Allowance, Taels,...	—
"	Old Malwa, credit,	—
"	Allowance, Taels,...	—
"	Persian, Oily, cash,	—
"	Allowance, Taels,...	—
"	Persian, Paper tied	—
"	Allowance, Taels,...	—

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.88	29.95	29.96
Temperature	72	74	77
Humidity ...	85	82	79
Direction of Wind ...	E	E	E
Force	3

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *NATAL*.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Guadiana*, from Havre ex S.S. *Bagdad*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *President Leroy Lallier*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY (Sunday), the 26th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 2nd May, or they will not be recognised.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. TOURNAIRE, *Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, April 26, 1896. 881

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Lightning* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 29th Instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 878

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship *Glengarry* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 8th Prox., otherwise they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Inst., at 11 a.m.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 24, 1896. 861

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *SIKH*, FROM SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 24, 1896. 863

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS — AND — DIAMOND JEWELLERY,

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, *at very moderate prices.* 724

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

For Sale by A. S. Watson & Co., *Chemists.*

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Haitan*, Captain ROACH, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *General Managers.*

Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 883

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

The Steamship *Nanchung*, Capt. FINLAYSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 21, 1896. 775

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Menelaus*, Capt. TOWELL, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 17, 1896. 818

FOR COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship *Idzumi Maru*, Captain TIPPLE, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st Proximo.

For Freight, etc., apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 879

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Glenshiel*, Captain JONES, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 1st May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 15, 1896. 800

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *Lightning*, Capt. J. G. SPENCE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 885

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Palamed*, Capt. WILLIAMS, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 21, 1896. 847

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

The Steamship *Osborne*, Capt. P. RELLIE, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, April 28, 1896. 891

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Machtiff*, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 887

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship *Chingtu*, Capt. INNES, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 3 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 819

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Radnorshire*, Capt. DAVIES, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 7th May, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 17, 1896. 788

Shipping.

Steamers.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Moyune*, C. H. KEMP, Com'nder, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 5 p.m.

For Freight, etc., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 28, 1896. 890

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY,

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN, and GENOA; also VENICE, TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD; also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

The Steamship *Lombro*, Capt. DI MARCO, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th May, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 27, 1896. 886

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Breconshire*, Captain PEEBLES, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 25, 1896. 877

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Co.'s Steamship *Cowrie*, Captain PARSONS, will be despatched as above on the 5th May.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 20, 1896. 812

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 *A.I.* British Ship *Queen Elizabeth*, FELTON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1896. 388

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *L.I.I.* American Barque *Gerard C. Tobey*, Capt. SHURTLEFF, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1896. 782

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, $400.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, $350.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA, $225.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Victoria.....	3,167	Friday	May 1.
Olympia.....	2,608	Monday	May 18.
Stratuleven..	2,450	Friday	June 5.
Tacoma.....	2,649	Tuesday	June 23.
Victoria.....	3,167	Saturday	July 11.
Olympia.....	2,608	Wed'day	July 29.

THE Steamship *VICTORIA*, Capt. J. PANTON, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, will proceed to MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.), instead of as previously advertised.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the care of The Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., *General Agents.*

Hongkong, April 22, 1896. 797

Mails.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *PEKIN*, Captain J. F. JEPHSON, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the Steamship *ORIENTAL*, leaving that port on the 29th MAY, for LONDON Direct).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 23, 1896. 857

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

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TO JAPAN.

S.S. *Federation*.....April.
S.S. *Germania*.....May.
S.S. *Cassius*.....June.

General Agents for China & Japan: LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1896. 432

Intimations.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS *Review*, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of '*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*,' has reached its Twenty-first Volume. The *Review* discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the *Review* now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the *Review* in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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'This number contains several articles of interest and value.'—*North-China Herald.*

'The *China Review* for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.'—*North-China Daily News.*

'A substantial and reliable *Review* which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise.'—*Chrysanthemum.*

'The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.'—*H.K. Daily Press.*

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked or from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors . . . Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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Hongkong, April 29, 1896. 894

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T

14.—Telegraph Companies.
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Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
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3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
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6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

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7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From Kellett's Island to North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor agt.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Afghan	5 c	Borton	Brit. str.	1439	Mar. 28	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Afridi	3 c	Goulding	Brit. str.	2354	April 26	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Asloun	3 c	Murray	Brit. str.	1827	April 20	Showan & Co.		
Azamor	...	Gibson	Brit. str.	2050	April 1	Bradley & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Bonnington	2 c		Brit. str.	1331	Jan. 11	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Brunhilde	2 c	Bode	Ger. str.	886	April 25	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Cassius	3 c	Unruh	Ger. str.	1504	April 27	Lauts, Wegener & Co.		
Dante	3 c	Schall	Ger. str.	1302	April 28	Chinese		
Decima	3 c	Christensen	Ger. str.	956	April 2.	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Ezo	...	Pell	Brit. str.	1308	April 12	Chinese	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Formosa	5 h	Hodgins	Brit. str.	680	April 29	Douglas Steamship Co.	Amoy	1st prox.
Fu-ping	3 h	Clemens	Chi. str.	1052	April 29	Carlowitz & Co.		
Glenfalloch	5 k	Pithie	Brit. str.	2157	April 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Haitan	5 h	Roach	Brit. str.	1183	April 28	Douglas Steamship Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Hohenzollern	5 k	Wettin	Ger. str.	3288	April 26	Melchers & Co.	Yokohama	
Hongkong	3 c	Bastian	Fren. str.	937	April 27	A. R. Marty	Haiphong	To-morrow
Independent	...	Ahrenkiel	Ger. str.	871	April 4	Bradley & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Kong Alf	4 c	Thiun	Norw. str.	485	April 25	Chinese		
Kwang Lee	3 h	Lincoln	Chi. str.	1504	April 29	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Kwong Mo	3 h	Mahon	Brit. str.	177	April 29	Chinese		
Letimbro	5 c	General	Italian str.	1417	April 27	Carlowitz & Co.	Bombay, &c.	4th prox.
Lightning	5 c	Spence	Brit. str.	2124	April 26	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Singapore	2nd prox.
Lyderhorn	8 h	Hammeraas	Norw. str.	2014	April 29	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Yokohama	
Macduff	5 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1882	April 27	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Mascotte	3 c	Ross	Brit. str.	2018	April 26	Bradley & Co.		
Ocampo	...	Hawkins	Brit. str.	1311	April 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Olympia	4 c	Troubridge	Brit. str.	1691	April 25	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Onsang	8 h	Young	Brit. str.	1787	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Peiyang	3 h	Lehmann	Ger. str.	962	April 28	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Peru	5 c	Friele	Amer. str.	2340	April 25	P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco	2nd prox.
Picciola	3 h	Hass	Ger. str.	875	April 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Progress	3 c	Brandt	Ger. str.	547	April 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Sikh	5 c	Rowley	Brit. str.	1735	April 24	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
St. Louis	3 c	Albony	Fch. str.	815	April 27	Wieler & Co.		
Strathesk	7 c	Taylor	Brit. str.	1154	April 29	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.		
Swatow	...	Brorsen	Ger. str.	630	April 16	Siemssen & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Taichiow	...	Curtis	Brit. str.	862	April 10	Yuen Fat Hong	.....	K'loon Dock
Taisang	3 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	1505	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Victoria	...	Panton	Brit. str.	1992	April 21	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	Tacoma, &c.	K'loon Dock
Wingsang	7 c	Wilde	Brit. str.	1546	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wong-koi	3 c	Stonham	Brit. str.	1115	April 26	Yuen Fat Hong		
Wuotan	3 c	Ott	Ger. str.	1015	April 2.	Lauts, Wegener & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Sailing Vessels.								
Colorado	3 c	Jones	Amer. bqe.	1036	Mar. 24	Captain		
Formosa	3 c	Ohrloff	Brit. bqe.	1474	April 2	Ray, Davies		
Glen Caladh	4 c	Lamont	Brit. bqe.	466	Mar. 1	Gilman & Co.		
Lucilo	3 c	Ballard	Amer. sh.	1329	Mar. 28	Captain		
Lucy A. Nickels	2 k	Nichols	Amer. bqe.	1330	Mar. 24	Standard Oil Co.		
Manuel Hagurro	2 c	Small	Amer. sh.	1650	April 27	Captain		
Orient	5 c	Kristensen	Ger. bqe.	461	April 28	Wieler & Co.		
Queen Elizabeth	2 c	Fulton	Brit. sh.	1709	Mar. 21	Showan & Co.		
Retriever	...	Walls	Amer. sch.	75	April 3	Captain	.....	K'loon Dock
Santa Anna	5 k	Mazzitelli	Italian bqe.	646	Mar. 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Sebastian Bach	3 c	Hanson	Brit. bqe.	825	April 20	Master		
Sintram	3 c	Woodridge	Amer. sh.	1590	April 26	Wieler & Co.		
Tam O'Shanter	2 c	Peabody	Amer. sh	1522	Feb. 17	Captain		
Velocity	5 c	Martin	Brit. bqe.	495	April 7	Chinese		
Wandering Jew	...	Nichols	Amer. sh.	1650	Sept. 17	Captain		

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Æolus	twin-screw cruiser 2nd class	3600	21	7000	Captain Robert L. Groome	Singapore
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	12	3180	Commander F. G. De Lisle	Chemulpo
Archer	cruiser 3rd class	1770	16	2200	Comd. C. E. Kingsmill	Shanghai
Centurion*	twinscrew battle ship	10,500	41	13,000	Captain Spencer H. Login	K'loon Dock
Daphne	sloop	1146	16	1400	Commander A. C. Galloway	Shanghai
Edgar	twin-screw cruiser 1st class	7350	36	10,000	Capt. William H. Henderson	Yokohama
Esk	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	9	340	Lt.-Com. H. P. Barton	Hankow
Firebrand	gunboat 2nd class	455	6	460	Lieut.-Com. Vernon Maud	Hankow
Humber	storeship	16 0	—	8 0	Commander F. W. Wyley	Yokohama
Immortalité	armoured cruiser	5600	34	8500	Captain Edward Onichester	Formosa
Linnet	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	8	1050	Commander R. C Sparkes	Tientsin
Narcissus	armoured cruiser	6500	34	8,600	Captain H. B. Lang	Korea
Peacock	gunboat 1st class	750	10	1200	Lieut.-Com. H. J. D. Laxton	Singapore
Pigmy	gunboat 1st class	755	10	1200	Lieut.-Com. Henry Adair	Swatow
Pique	cruiser	3600	21	7000	Capt. Henry C. Bigge	Chemulpo
Plover	gunboat 1st class	755	10	1200	Lieut. Spencer V. Y. de Horsey	Hongkong
Porpoise	cruiser 3rd class	1770	16	3500	Commander F. R. Pelly	Fusan
Rainbow	cruiser	3600	21	7000	Captain Wm. C. C. Forsyth	Chemulpo
Rattler	gunboat 1st class	755	10	1200	Lieut.-Com. Hugh Cotesworth	Newchwang
Redpole	gunboat 1st class	805	10	1200	Lieut.-Com. E. H. Grafton	Amoy
Spartan	twin-screw cruiser 2nd class	3600	21	7000	Captain Alfred L. Winsloe	Shanghai
Swift	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	8	1010	Commander R. K. McAlpine	Yokohama
Tamar	ex-transport	2047	—	—		Yokohama
Tweed	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	5	340		Hongkong
Undaunted	armoured cruiser	5600	34	8500	Captain John S. Hallifax	Labuan
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	5157	14	—	Commodore Boyes	Hongkong
Wivern	coastdefenceship, armoured	2750	12	1450		K'loon Dock

Torpedo Boats in Reserve Nos. 8, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first class; and 3 second class boats.

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Buller, C.B.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Admiral Korniloff	Russian cruiser	4950	32	6000	Captain Eltchaninoff	Nagasaki
Admiral Nakhimoff	Russian flagship	7781	32	9500	Captain Kasherininoff	
Albatros	Austrian gunboat	650	5	—		*en route*
Aleout	Russian gunboat	810	2	730	Captain Parenego	Vladivostock
Alger	French cruiser	4330	30	8000	Captain Boutet	Korea
Arcona	German cruiser	2370	18	2400	Captain A. Sarnow	Nanking
Aspic	French gunboat	475	4	450	Commander Journet	Bangkok
Bayard	French flagship	6010	26	4400	Commander Fortin	Nagasaki
Beautemps-Beaupré	French wooden sloop	1350	14	1000	Captain Ternet	Yokohama
Bengo	Portuguese gunboat	462	5	400	Lt. Pedro de Azevedo Coutinho	Timor
Bobre	Russian sloop	950	13	1150	Captain Eukvisky	Fusan
Boston	U. S. cruiser	3000	8	—	Captain F. Wildes	Woosung
Castilla	Spanish cruiser	3290	22	4400	Capt. Enrique Sanlula	Manila
Charleston	U. S. cruiser	4040	22	6686	Capt. Coffin	Nagasaki
Comète	French gunboat	495	4	500	Capt. Maudet	Shanghai
Detroit	U. S. cruiser	2000	16	5400	Commander John Stark Newell	Woosung
Dimitri Donskoi	Russian cruiser	6000	16	7000	Captain Witthoft	Nagasaki
Don Antonio de Ulloa	Spanish cruiser	1200	4	—	Capt. Duelo	Manila
Don Juan de Austria	Spanish cruiser	1130	14	1500	Commander R. P. de Bonaure	Manila
Duguay Trouin	French cruiser	3535	19	4800	Captain Bayle	Saigon
Forfait	French cruiser	2350	23	2750	Captain Delort	Shanghai
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	400	9	3500		Kobe
General Alava	Spanish gun-vessel	1200	—	—	Capt. Ramon Rochiquet Freijillo	Manila
Gremiastchy	Russian gunboat	1490	12	1330	Capt. Boucharoff	Nagasaki
Iltis	German gunboat	490	4	340	Capt.-Lieut. Braun	Shanghai
Imperator Nicolai I	Russian ironclad	8800	32	8000	Capt. Doelkersham	Nagasaki
Irene	German cruiser	4400	22	8000	Capt. von Dresky	Nagasaki
Isly	French cruiser	4380	22	8000	Captain Rivet	Nagasaki
Kaiser	German flagship	7677	15	—	Captain Jaeschke	Nagasaki
Korejetz	Russian sloop	1200	9	2150	Capt. Lindestroem	Nagasaki
Kormoran	German cruiser	1640	8	2800	Captain Brinkmann	Nagasaki
Kreiser	Russian sloop	1330	13	1200	Capt. Beklemisheff	Nagasaki
Lion	French gunboat	500	6	500	Lieutenant Gauchet	Saigon
Lutin	French gunboat	490	4	500	Lieut.-Com. Gueydon	Saigon
Machias	U. S. cruiser	1050	16	1600	Commander Hounton	Shanghai
Manila	Spanish transport	1057	2	1000	Captain Vimigra	Manila
Mandshur	Russian sloop	1200	9	1400	Commander Podiapolsk	Nagasaki
Monocacy	U. S. sloop	1370	6	850	Com. Reisinger	Tientsin
Olympia	U. S. flagship	5800	14	13,500	Captain J. C. Read	Woosung
Otvajny	Russian gunboat	1490	12	2000	Captain Barsht	Nagasaki
Pamiat Asova	Russian cruiser	6060	23	8000	Captain Rodionoff	Nagasaki
Pluvier	French gunboat	545	8	450	Lieut.-Commander Videl	Bangkok
Prinzess Wilhelm	German cruiser	4400	22	8000	Captain von Holtzendorff	Amoy
Reina Cristina	Spanish cruiser	3090	19	4800	Com'der Jose Warleta	Manila
Rurik	Russian 1st class cruiser	10,930	48	13,500	Captain Krieger	Nagasaki
Silatch	Russian gunboat	—	—	—	Captain Batranoff	Vladivostock
Sivoutch	Russian cruiser	950	13	1120	Captain Astromoff	Vladivostock
Sophie	German cruiser	2100	14	2100	Captain Herbing	Nanking
Triomphante	French cruiser	4650	21	2400		Saigon
Vipere	French gunboat	480	4	425	Commander Constolle	Bangkok
Yorktown	U. S. cruiser	1700	16	3660	Commander Stockton	Woosung
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	1200	12	1470	Captain Lebedeff	Yokohama

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES & SIAM WATERS.

CANTON.

Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Destination.
Ching Ping	Chi. str.	
Kiang Nan	Chi. str.	
Lyeemoon	Ger. str.	
Nanchang	Brit. str.	
Strathallan	Brit. str.	
Wuhu	Brit. str.	

AMOY.

In port on April 25, 1896.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Belgic	British
Cosmopolit	German
C. H. Kian	British
Kwong Mo	British
Wenchow	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.

Berlin of Bath	Amer. sh.
Irene	Brit. sh.

FOOCHOW.

In port on April 23, 1896.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Kalgan	British
Kashing	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Galveston	Ger. bqe.
Lucia	Brit. bqe.
Valkyrien	Brit. bqe.

SHANGHAI.

In port on April 24, 1896.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Changsa	British	Hankow &c.
Chintung	Chinese	
Chungking	British	
Daphne	German	
Deike Rickmers	German	
Donau	Norwegian	
Feschou	Chinese	
Fuhwo	British	
Glengyle	British	
Heinchi	Chinese	
Hunan	British	
Kiangfoo	Chinese	
Kiangkwan	Chinese	
Krim	Norwegian	
Lyeemoon	German	
Nierstein	German	
Normandie	Norwegian	
Pekin	British	
Produce	Norwegian	
Radnorshire	British	
Rheingold	German	
Sachsen	German	
Seikio Maru	Japanese	
Smith	Chinese	
Sual	British	
Taian	Chinese	
Taiwan	British	
Vulcan	Norwegian	
Yarra	French	
Yuenwo	British	
Yungching	Chinese	
Yling	British	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Alice Mary	Brit. bqe.
Belle of Bath	Amer. sh.
Nanaimo	Brit. bqe.
T. F. Oakes	Amer. sh.
Ventura	Brit. sh.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on April 9, 1896.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Kozaki Maru	Japan. barg

KOBE.

In port on March 31, 1896.

Brambletye	Brit. sh.
Catarina	Brit. st-yat.
Emile	Rus. sch.
Henry Failing	Amer. sh.
Mary L. Cushing	Am. sh.
Queen Elizabeth	Brit. sh.
State of Maine	Amer. sh.

YOKOHAMA.

In port on March 30, 1896.

Anconda	Amer. sh.
Arctic	Brit. sch.
Bering	Russ. bqe.
Diana	Amer. sch.
Dunformline	Brit. sh.
Golden Fleece	Amer. sch.
Harry Morse	Amer. bqe.
Josephine	Am. sch.
Saipan	Amer. sch.
Wm. H. Macy	Amer. sh.

MANILA.

In Port on March 30, 1896.

MERCHANT STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

Coringa	Brit. sh.	Atlantic, U.S.
Elax	Brit. str.	Marseilles
Elcano	Span. str.	Singapore
Esmeralda	Brit. str.	Hongkong
Gulf of Taranto	Brit. str.	discharging
Haddon Hall	Brit. bqe.	United K'dom
Henry Failing	Amer. sh.	New York
Inverlochy	Brit. bqe.	U.K. v. Cebu
Invertay	Brit. str.	Hongkong
Isla de Panay	Span. str.	L'pool v. Spain
Linwood	Brit. bqe.	Atlantic, U.S.
Low Wood	Brit. bqe.	Atlantic, U.S.
Mary L. Cushing	Amer. sh.	Boston
Persis	Brit. str.	Iloilo
R. D. Rice	Amer. sh.	D'ware B'water
White Cross	Brit. str.	discharging
Yorihime Maru	Japan. str.	discharging

ILOILO.

A. J. Fuller	Amer. sh.	D'ware B'water
Auretta	Brit. str.	D'ware B'water
Picciola	Ger. str.	discharging
St. Paul	Amer. sh.	D'ware B'water

CEBU.

Warrior	Brit. sh.	Atlantic, U.S.

BANGKOK.

In port on March 29, 1896.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Asgot	Nor. sch.
Activ	Norw. bqe.
Aurora	Brit. bqe.
Reforma	Norw. bqe.
Wanja	Norw. bqe.

GLIMPSES OF THE GAY CAPITAL.

Captain Bingham ('Recollections of Paris.' By Captain the Hon. D. Bingham, 2 vols. Chapman and Hall, Limited. 1896) knows Paris as well as most people, and better than many. For well-nigh thirty years he was a newspaper correspondent there, and had opportunities of observing men and things given only to few. Some of these he has formerly turned to excellent account, and the present volumes of "Recollections" are an admirable supplement to his previous works. Captain Bingham was a spectator of the closing scenes of the Second Empire and its fall, and he was privileged also to witness the rise and development of the Third Republic. Concerning these events and many of the prominent men and women of the Paris of that time, and before and since, he gives much gossip, and a good deal that deserves perhaps a more dignified name. The work, which is written in a bright and lively manner, is of considerable value from the point of view of history, and will be found excellent reading.

MORALS UNDER THE EMPIRE.

The first volume opens with recollections of the Duke de Morny, Roger de Beauvoir, some of Captain Bingham's own countrymen and others. Concerning one of the literary Irishmen, we are told that he was very jealous of his wife and he had a funny way of showing it. Before leaving home to take his seat on the editorial stool he used to give his wife long sums to do, and the unfortunate woman's existence in the absence of her lord was spent in poring over long columns of figures! Of the seamy side of life previous to the fall of the Empire Captain Bingham has a good deal to say:—

'It must be admitted that the Empress Eugenie was both a virtuous sovereign herself and discouraged immorality in others. While she was at the Tuileries the Court was remarkably pure as far as the women were concerned, and scandals were few and far between. But there was a great difference between Court and City. In the City vice stalked openly abroad, and became an institution. Now it was some famous actress, then a Spanish, an Italian, or an English woman, who held the 'upper side of the pavement,' and whose name was on every lip—or rather the name they assumed.'

THE WAR.

The portion of Captain Bingham's book relating to the Franco-German war is unusually interesting. He repeats an old story concerning the outbreak of that fearful struggle:—

'When Ministers presented the declaration of war to the Emperor, he not only refused to sign it, but tore it up in a passion, and being ill at the time went to bed. The Empress, on learning what had happened, persuaded Ministers to re-write the declaration, and, suffering intense emotion, took it to the Emperor, who signed it.'

—Of course, the real harm had been done before this time, although the Empress was blamed in the matter because it was said she considered nothing but a successful war could secure the succession for her son. How miserably mistaken she was!

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THE FRENCH.

It seems to have been a matter of surprise, commented on at the time, that during the war friendly relations were very often established between the German soldiers and the townsfolk. Men in the uniform of the invading army were often seen driving market carts, and otherwise aiding especially women in their daily work. Here is a story, bearing on this point, told to the author by Edward Blount:—

'When the Empire collapsed it was fondly hoped the run of ill-luck would change; on meeting his shoemaker the day after the news arrived, that worthy disciple of St Crispin rushed up to him and embraced him. On asking him the reason of this demonstration the reply was, "What, have you not heard the news? The Republic has been proclaimed, and we shall now slay all our enemies, or drive them back headlong across the Rhine." Not long afterwards he again met the shoemaker, who endeavoured to avoid him—he was taking home a pair of boots ordered by a German officer!'

Among those who remained in the city during the investment was Mr Washburne, the American Minister, who, under certain conditions, was allowed to receive letters and newspapers. The newspapers were not to be communicated to a second person, and Mr Washburne used to hide the *Times* under his mattress. This secret leaked out, and Captain Bingham and some of the other correspondents managed to bribe the Abigail who made his Excellency's bed, and so obtained a look at the *Times*.

THE FOOD OF THE STARVING RESIDENTS.

Captain Bingham gives many particulars of the shifts resorted to during the siege to obtain food. A good sewer rat could be obtained after some haggling for three francs, there being no Government tariff on these rodents. Polar bear and dromedary from the Jardin d'Acclimatation were offered for sale. Elephant was also an article of food, but Captain Bingham describes it as 'oily' and says he did not like it. His wife's nurse arrived one morning with a basket, and said to him in a piteous tone, 'You can eat him, sir, but I cannot.' On raising the lid of the basket he found the contents to be a tom cat, which was declined with thanks. As soon, however, as the armistice was signed, several of the English correspondents managed to get to Versailles:—

'The first thing that Labouchere did on arriving there was to plunge his head into a pail of milk, and he was with difficulty weaned. My old school-fellow, Frank Lawley, devoured several pats of butter without choking himself, while John Augustus O'Shea was so overcome at the sight of all the viands he beheld on entering the Hotel du Reservoir that he fainted away. Whether he was recalled to existence by some of his national beverage or a slice of beef has never been solved.'

All three correspondents above mentioned, also Mr Gibson Bowles, still survive, none the worse for their starving.

DURING THE COMMUNE.

Some of the horrors of the Commune are graphically described by Captain Bingham. He had himself several narrow escapes. One day while on his balcony a shell passed close enough over his head to blow his hair about, and then plunged into a mansion further on. Here is an account of an interview which he had with one of the rank and file of the Communists, which is rather pathetic:—

'As the guns were going by I took out my note-book to jot down what occurred. Seeing this, a Federal—a sickly-looking man, in a uniform much too large for him—approached and said—"Citizen, what are you doing?" I explained, and handed him by note-book, which he returned, saying he could not read. There was something sympathetic about the man's face, and I got into conversation with him. He told me that he was a married man, had children, had been thrown out of work, and had been obliged to serve in the National Guard to keep his family and himself from starving. He, poor fellow, had no desire to fight, and he assured me that more than half the men in his battalion were in the same situation as himself. To think of thousands of men indulging in civil war as a means of earning a living!'

A COBBLER WHO MIGHT BE KING.

Severe reprisals were in many instances taken afterwards, but one man had a curious escape. He is named Gaillard, and he is a cobbler by trade. He was entrusted with the mission of internal defence, and he set to work in good earnest, and raised barricades which were models both from a military and artistic point of view. Of his subsequent career Captain Bingham writes:—

'I may state here that he has returned to his last, and sits quietly in his stall mending old boots not a hundred yards from where I write. The rumour in the quarter is that the municipal authorities have a certain dread of the old man, knowing that if we were to have another Commune the cobbler would be king or something equivalent to it. As proof of this they point out that the said authorities did not dare to remonstrate when Gaillard built his stall and encroached upon the public highway.'

MRS HUDSON—AND OTHERS.

There are many anecdotes in the lighter vein scattered up and down Captain Bingham's pages, but with the old story concerning Mrs Hudson, the wife of the Railway King, and another not so well known, we must conclude:—

'A few years before what curious tales were told of poor Mrs Hudson! One of them still makes me laugh. A gentleman showing her over South Kensington, or some other museum, pointed out a statue, remarking, "That is Marcus Aurelius"; whereupon Mrs Hudson, who prided herself on knowing all the British aristocracy exclaimed, "Lor'! how like the late Markiss!" This reminds me that there is an American lady, recently pointed out to me by one of her fellow-countrymen, who is addicted to making the most wonderful blunders in French and has more than once set Paris in a roar. The question of wages given to cooks, said my informant, was being discussed the other night at a dinner party, when she said, "*Je donne 50fr. par semaine a mon chef et une blanchisseuse*" meaning, of course, *blanchissage*—a washing, not a washerwoman.'—*Westminster Budget.*

THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

GERMANY'S INTERVENTION EXPLAINED.

The Imperial German Diet discussed on 18th March the non-recurrent expenditure in the naval estimates, and reference was once again made to the various schemes for the increase of the navy which have been recently promulgated in the Press and elsewhere. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important speech, in the course of which he explained the reasons of Germany's intervention at the time of the Shimonoseki Treaty. Baron Marschall said, 'As long as six weeks before the conclusion of peace we drew the attention of the Japanese Government in a friendly manner to the fact that any annexation on the mainland would probably lead to European intervention, especially the annexation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Japan did not follow our advice, I assume for cogent reasons. When the Russian Government showed its determination not to allow such a conclusion of peace there came about that pacific intervention the result of which is already known. By this intervention we did not do the business of Russia and France, but on the contrary, it was only by participating in it that it was possible for us efficiently to safeguard German interests. We took up our attitude not to offend Japan nor to gratify China. A rising nation full of energy like Japan, which in a short time and by indefatigable labour has achieved astounding things, and has shown that she possesses a strong arm by land and sea, can always reckon on the sympathies of the German nation. (Applause.) If the apprehensions which on the outbreak of that war were entertained for German interests were not confirmed, we owe this above all to our navy. (Applause.) We have here to deal with a fixed and certain goal, but I admit that in the word "boundless" there is, in a certain sense, a grain of truth. Every public or human task is boundless, for we never reach our end, which, as a matter of fact, does not exist from a moral or social, and still less from a material, point of view. So long as the German spirit of enterprise lives, cruisers will not disappear from our dockyards. In reply to the question *quousque tandem* will you burden the taxpayers, I ask again, where is the boundary of our interests beyond the seas? But the protection of our interests has also its ideal aspect. We shall secure the preservation of their German character in thousands of our countrymen if we appeal to them by granting a powerful protection. In every sense of the word, therefore, our object is a good German policy, and I hope that for such a policy the Reichstag will always grant the necessary means.' (Loud applause.)

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H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.—APRIL 29, 1896.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp	80,000	125	all	185 % prem.,=$356.25 £41.10/
New Issue				
Bank of China & Japan, Limited preference shares	39,950	£ 5	£ 5	nom.
" ordinary "	199,875	£ 8	£ 2	nom.
" deferred "	1,250	£ 1	£ 1	£2, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	...	£ 10	£ 8.10	$31, sales and sellers
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ld.	10,000	$ 250	$ 50	$200, sellers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.	24,000	$ 83.33	$ 25	$80, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	5,000	£ 100	£ 50	Tls. 220
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	$ 100	$ 20	$28½
Union Insurance Society Co., Ld.	10,000	$ 250	$ 50	$212½, buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	8,000	$ 100	60	$152½, ex div.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	$ 100	$ 20	$94, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	8,000	$ 250	$ 50	$337½
DOCKS.				
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	12,500	$ 125	all	183 % prem., = $353.75, sales & buyers
STEAMBOATS.				
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ld.	5,000	$ 50	all	$63, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	$ 50	all	$55, sales
HK. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$ 15	$ 15	$33½, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	60,000	£ 10	all	$66, buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co.	20,000	£ 10	£ 10	£8.10, sellers
			£ 5	£7.10
Do. (new issue).	20,000	£ 10	£ 1	£3.1.6., sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Company, Limited	20,000	$ 100	all	$119
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	$ 100	all	$66, sellers
WHARVES.				
HK. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	20,000	$ 50	all	$47, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,600	$ 100	$ 37½	$39, sales and buyers
LAND AND BUILDING.				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	50,000	$ 100	$ 50	$72, sales and buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company,	6,000	$ 50	$ 30	$19½, sellers
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co.	25,400	$ 10	all	$9½, sales and sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$ 50	$ 40	$18, sellers
TRAMWAYS.				
HK. High-Level Tramways Co., Ld.	1 250	$ 100	all	$95, buyers
MINING.				
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ld.	45,000	$ 5	all	$3.60, sales and sellers
Punjom Mining Co., Ld.	60,000	$ 4	all	$14, sellers
Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	12,000	Fcs. 500	Fs. 500	$72½, sellers
New Balmoral Gold M'ing Co., Ld.	50,000	$ 3	all	$2, sellers
Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ld.	200,000	£ 1	13/10	$5.75, sellers
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd.	A 15,000	$ 5	$ 5	$6, sales
	B 45,000	$ 5	$ 2½	$3, sales
PLANTING, ETC.				
China-Borneo Company, Ld.	7,500	$ 100	$ 55	nom.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	6,000	$ 50	all	$5½, sales and buyers
HOTELS, ETC.				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Lt.	6,000	$ 50	all	$26, sales and buyers
DISPENSARIES.				
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	$ 10	all	$13, sales and buyers
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Ld.	50,000	$ 5	all	$1
LIGHTING.				
HK. and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	£ 10	all	$100, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000	$ 10	$ 8	$7, sellers
BRICK AND CEMENT.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	20,000	$ 10	$ 10	$15½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.	3,000	£ 1	£1	nom.
	7,000	£ 1	£ 15/-	$9, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$ 10	all	$5, ex div.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	$ 25	$ 25	$25½
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ld.	600	$ 50	all	$36
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.	10,000	$ 10	all	$5
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$ 25	all	$108, sales and sellers
H'kong Rope Manufactory Co., Ld.	5,000	$ 50	all	$118, sales
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls 100	Tls. 90, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 75	Tls. 72½
Lacu-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 75	Tls. 75, sales
Carmichael & Co., Ld.	2,000	$ 25	$ 20	$8
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls 200	Tls. 200

* Founder's shares

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896 a	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 % p. annum	10 % prem., sales

A. G. STOKES, *Share-broker.*

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces.*

Newspapers over two ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements of the *same paper* and the *same date.* Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may obtain an acknowledgement of delivery on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces except to Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, The Argentine Republic, The Dominican Republic, The Republic of Honduras, United States, to which places 12 oz. (350 grammes) is the limit, and must not exceed these dimensions: 12 inches by 8 inches by 4 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilised countries.

Postage to the United Kingdom.

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	4 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	4 cents each.
Reply Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents per 2 oz.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The General Local Rates for Hongkong, China and Treaty Ports (Canton excepted) are:—

Letters per ½ oz., 5 cents (*e*).
Post Cards, each, 1 cent.
Reply Post Cards, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.
Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 each per 2 oz.
Registration, 5 cents.

(*e*) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day. In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Strand West, up to level of Robinson Road) at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m. 4 p.m. 6 p.m. In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 5 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet *viâ Gibraltar.* No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail viâ Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 40 cents per lb., and 25 cents each succeeding lb or fraction of a lb. which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as band-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds $500. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addressees are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10*d.* per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out *viâ Gibraltar.*

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition. Nor on account of alleged losses of the *Contents* of Registered covers which have reached their destinations. Nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt.

Missent or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to* ——, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This action should be taken the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent to the Post Office unstamped, the postage, at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-box-holders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be under 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

Money Orders.

[Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office is open from 10 to 5 on the working day next before any mail for Europe, which leaves at noon.]

[Money orders cannot be issued or cashed on mail mornings, when closing mails for Europe, until noon.]

1.—Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai at current rates of exchange on the following Countries and places:—

Canada.
China Ports (Hoihow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Shanghai).
Ceylon.
Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).
British India (including Burmah and the Agencies of the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf).
Japan Ports (Nagasaki, Osaka, Hiogo, Kobe, Kioto, Yokohama and Hakodate).
New South Wales.
New Zealand.
British North Borneo.
Queensland.
Siam (Bangkok only).
South Australia.
Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).
Tasmania.
United Kingdom.
Victoria.
United States of America.

DRAWN THROUGH LONDON OFFICE.

Foreign Countries:—
Austria-Hungary.
Belgium.
Bulgaria.
Chili.
Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands).
Danish West Indies.
Egypt.
France, with Algeria.
German Empire (including Heligoland and the Cameroons).
Holland.
Italy (with Agencies at Tripoli, Assab and Massowah).
Norway.
Orange Free States.
Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores).
Roumania.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Transvaal.
Tunis.

Foreign Cities and Towns:—

Constantinople.	Salonica.
Smyrna.	Panama.
Adrianople.	Tangier.
Beyrout.	

British Colonies:—

Cyprus.	WEST INDIES.
Falkland Islands.	Antigua.
Gibraltar.	Bahamas.
Malta.	Barbadoes.
Newfoundland.	Bermuda.
AFRICA.	British Guiana.
British Bechuanaland.	British Honduras.
Cape Colony.	Dominica.
Gambia.	Grenada.
Gold Coast Colony.	Jamaica.
Lagos.	Montserrat.
Mauritius.	Nevis.
Natal.	St. Kitts.
St. Helena.	St. Lucia.
Seychelles.	St. Vincent.
Sierra Leone.	Tobago.
Mombasa.	Trinidad.
Lamu.	Turks' Islands.

2.—Orders on the Countries drawn *through the London Post Office* are paid less the following discount for which the remitter should allow. All such Orders must be expressed in British currency:—

For sums not exceeding £2, ... 3d.
" Exceeding £2 but not ex'ding £ 5 .. 6d.
" " £5 " " £ 7 .. 9d.
" " £7 " " £10 1s. 0d.

3.—The commission charged is as follows (according to the currency the Order is drawn in):—

(*a.*) For sums not exceeding:—£1, 12 cts.; £2, 24 cts.; £3, 36 cts.; £4, 48 cts.; £5, 60 cts; £6, 72 cts.; £7, 84 cts.; £8, 96 cts.; £9, $1.08; £10, $1.20.

(*b.*) Up to $10, or 20 rupees, 20 cts.; $25, or 50 rupees, 40 cts.; $35, or 70 rupees, 60 cts.; $50, or 100 rupees, 80 cts.; 150 rupees, $1.00.

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or $50 (unless drawn on India, when 400 Rupees is the limit).

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 25, 1896.
At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest. Cash.	Prices. Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	—	—	來路燻猪肉
" Amo. Sugar cured,	"	360	—	花旗燻猪肉
" Foochow,	"	190	—	福州燻猪肉
" Japan, cured	"	210	—	日本燻猪肉
Beef sirloin & prime cut.	catty	150	—	尾龍扒
" Corned,	catty	160	—	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	160	—	燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	110	—	湯肉
" Steak,	"	160	—	牛肉耙
Bullock's Brains,	per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue fresh,	each	350	—	牛腦
" " corned	"	350	—	鹹牛利
" Head,	"	500	—	牛頭
" Heart,	"	150	—	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	140	—	牛肩
" Feet,	each	60	50	牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	50	—	牛腰
" Tail,	"	100	—	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	70	—	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed)	catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet,	set	500	—	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	360	—	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	220	—	金華火腿
" English, New,	"	500	—	來路火腿
" Japan cured,	"	280	—	日本火腿
" Shanghai,	"	200	—	上海火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	150	—	羊牌骨
" Leg,	"	150	—	羊脚
" Shoulder,	"	120	—	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	70	60	猪腸
" Feet,	"	100	—	猪脚
" Fry,	"	150	—	猪雜
" Head,	each	500	450	猪頭
" Heart,	"	50	40	猪心
" Kidneys,	pair	80	70	猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	140	—	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	150	—	猪牌骨
" Corned,	"	—	—	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	140	—	猪脚
" Fat or Lard,	"	130	—	猪油
Sheeps' Head and Feet,	set	350	—	羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys,	"	70	—	羊腰
" Liver,	lb.	150	140	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	each	$1.75	$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	110	—	生牛油
" Mutton,	"	100	—	生羊油
Veal,	catty	150	—	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Chicken,	catty	210	—	雞仔
Capons,	"	250	—	閹雞
Ducks,	"	170	—	鴨
Doves,	each	140	—	斑鳩
Eggs, Hen	doz.	110	—	雞蛋
" Duck	"	110	—	鴨蛋
Fowls,	catty	200	—	雞
Geese,	"	140	—	鵝
Hares,	each	—	—	兎仔
Musk Deer,	"	—	—	黃頸
Partridges,	"	—	—	鷓鴣
Pigeons,	"	200	—	白鴿
Pheasant,	brace	—	—	上海山鷄
Rice Birds,	doz.	—	—	禾花雀
Quail	each	120	—	鶉
Snipe,	"	160	—	沙錐
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	700	—	火鷄公
" Hen,	"	500	—	火鷄母
Teal,	each	450	—	水鴨
Wild Ducks,	pair	—	—	上海水鴨
Fish.				海鮮
Barbel,	catty	110	—	加魚
Bream,	"	—	—	鯛魚
Bombay Ducks,	pieces	120	—	海鴿魚
C'ton Fresh Water Fish,	catty	—	—	鯉魚
Carp,	"	110	—	赤魚
Catfish,	"	—	—	鹹鹹魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	—	—	鱉
Crabs,	"	100	—	鯊魚
Cuttle Fish,	"	90	—	沙孟魚
Dab,	"	90	—	黃尾鰭
Dace,	"	90	—	跌倒沙
Dog Fish,	"	—	—	海鯊
Eels, Congor,	"	—	—	淡水鰻
" Fresh water,	"	200	—	黃鰻
Eels, Yellow,	"	60	—	剝皮洋
File Fish,	"	—	—	田鷄
Frogs,	"	300	—	鮮魚
Fresh Fish,	"	100	—	石斑
Garoupa,	"	250	—	白蛤魚
Gudgeon,	"	90	—	紅角
Gurnard,	"	90	—	鯽白
Herrings,	"	120	—	黃鱔
" smoked	box	—	—	鹹魚
Halibut,	catty	160	—	龜
Labrus,	"	110	—	黃花魚
Loach,	"	180	—	烏魚
Lobsters,	"	100	—	龍蝦
Mackerel,	"	—	—	鰿魚
Monk Fish,	"	—	—	芒魚
Mullet,	"	110	—	鯛魚
Oysters,	"	160	—	生蠔
Parrotish,	"	120	—	鸚公魚
Perch,	catty	80	—	鱸鱸
Pike,	"	—	—	花破魚
Plaice,	"	—	—	斑魚
Pomfret, White	"	150	—	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	110	—	黑鯧
Prawns,	"	220	—	明蝦
Ray,	"	50	—	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	70	—	石狗公
Roach,	"	—	—	鯊魚
Salmon, (Canton),	"	120	—	馬友魚
Shark,	"	50	—	鯊魚
Salt Fish,	"	100	—	鹹魚
Skate,	"	50	—	鰩魚
Shrimps,	"	150	—	蝦
Snapper,	"	130	—	立魚
Soles,	"	160	—	糯沙魚
Tench,	"	—	—	鯇魚
Turbot,	"	110	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	"	300	—	脚魚
Whiting,	catty	—	—	長魚
White Bait,	"	70	—	銀魚仔
Fruits.				菓子
Apples, (California),	catty	400	—	金山平菓
" (Tientsin),	"	—	—	天津平菓
" (Japan),	"	—	—	日本平菓
Bananas, fragrant,	"	30	—	省城香蕉
" (brides),	"	30	—	山香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,	"	100	—	風栗
Carambola,	"	—	—	楊桃
Cocoanuts,	each	50	—	椰子
Ground Nuts,	catty	80	—	花生
Grapes,	"	—	—	鮮提子
Lemons, China,	"	60	—	檸檬
" Peel,	"	—	—	橘餅
Lichees, Dried,	"	220	—	荔枝乾
" Fresh,	"	—	—	荔枝
Limes,	"	60	—	柠檬
Mango, (Saigon),	each	30	—	安南芒菓
" (Manila),	"	80	—	呂宋芒
Mangosteen,	dozen	150	—	山竹子
Oranges, Sweet,	catty	80	—	新會甜橙
" Green,	"	50	—	青橙
" Red,	"	40	—	紅桔
Olives,	"	70	—	白榄
Pine-apples,	each	50	—	本地波羅
Pears, (Shanghai),	catty	120	—	上海沙梨
" (Tientsin),	"	150	—	天津雪梨
Pumelo,	each	150	—	碌柚
" (Siam),	catty	50	—	暹羅柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	"	—	—	珠提乾
" Pudding,	"	—	—	珠提
Water Chestnuts, com.	"	40	—	馬蹄
" Mandarin,	"	40	—	桂林馬蹄
Walnuts,	"	100	—	合桃
Vegetables, &c.				菜蔬
Artichokes, Shanghai,	catty	50	—	上海丫治竹
Bean, (French),	"	70	—	佛蘭西邊豆
Beet Root,	each	10	—	紅菜頭
Brinjals, Green,	catty	30	—	紅元茄
" Red,	"	—	—	青茄
Brassica,	"	20	—	白菜
Bamboo Shoots,	"	100	—	竹筍
Cabbage, Chinese com.	"	30	—	芥菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,	each	50	—	椰菜
Cauliflower,	"	80	—	椰菜花
Carrots,	catty	50	—	金筍
Celery, Chinese,	"	30	—	唐芹菜
" English,	"	60	—	洋芹菜
Chilies Dried,	"	—	—	辣椒乾
" Red,	"	250	—	紅花椒
Curry Stuff, English,	"	40	—	加應材料
Cucumbers,	"	90	—	青瓜
Bitter Squash,	"	140	—	苦瓜
Garlic,	"	60	—	蒜頭
Ginger, young,	"	—	—	新子薑
Horse Radish, S'hai,	"	120	—	力根
Indian Corn,	"	—	—	粟米
Lettuce, (English),	each	10	—	洋生菜
Mushrooms, Fresh,	catty	—	—	生草菇
Onions, Bombay,	"	60	—	洋葱頭
" Green,	"	40	—	生葱
" Shanghai,	"	—	—	上海葱頭
" Japan,	"	—	—	日本葱頭
Okroes,	"	—	—	毛茄
Parsley, English,	bundle	10	—	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Sweet,	catty	20	—	番薯仔
" Shanghai,	"	40	—	上海薯仔
" Japan,	"	—	—	日本薯仔
" American,	"	—	—	花旗薯仔
" Foochow,	"	30	—	福州薯仔
" Macao,	"	30	—	澳門薯仔
Pumpkin,	"	20	—	冬瓜
Puraline,	"	20	—	猪仔菜
Papaw,	"	25	20	木瓜
Radish,	dozsh	20	—	紅蘿白仔
Rice, best quality, per picul,		$4.80		上白米
" Common " "		$4.00		中白米
Shalots,	catty	30	—	乾葱頭
Spinage, (Chinese)	"	30	—	菠菜
Spinach,	"	—	—	莧菜
Snake Gourd,	"	—	—	蛇瓜
Tomatoes,	"	40	—	番茄
Taros,	"	20	15	芋頭
Turnips, Punti, (Long),	each	20	—	蘿白
Vegetable Marrow,	catty	—	—	節瓜
" " (Long),	"	—	—	長節瓜
Water Crosses,	"	40	—	西洋菜

WM. MACDONALD,
Assistant Inspector of Markets.

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